The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,186.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.......4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

May 1875.		May 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave Madras	23
„ Carwar	10	„ Coconada	25
„ Narrakol	14	„ Vizagapatam	26
„ Alleppy	14	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Calingapatam	27
„ Colombo	17	„ Gopalpore	27
„ Galle	18	„ False Point	28
„ Negapatam	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

May 1875.		May 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave BUSREH	26
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	26
„ Muscat	14	„ Fao	26
„ Bunder Abbas	18	„ Bushire	28
„ Linga	18	„ Linga	31
„ Bahrein	19	„ Bunder Abbas...June	1
„ Bushire	20	„ Jask	2
„ Fao	22	„ Gwader	4
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSREH	23	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 6th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dozey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 4th May at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY;—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.

"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADET 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

DALZELL'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

5, HORNBY ROW.

(NEXT TO PARSEE TEMPLE).

FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	May.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	2763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.
				June.
GWALIOR	N. W. Haselwood	2725	450	4th—Southampton.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. NIZAM, (2,725 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

STEAM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 9TH OF MAY.

THE fine new full-powered S. S. KING ARTHUR, Lieutenant Johnstone, R.N., Commander, will leave Bombay as above FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500. This vessel has excellent Saloon accommodation on deck for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers, and will carry a Doctor and a Stewardess. For passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

4, Church Lane.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 7TH MAY POSITIVELY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO,"

S. H. BUTLER, Commander, 3,350 tons, 450 H. P., built expressly for the Indian trade, with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first-class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has a good Milch Cow on board.

The "NAVARINO" made the passage out in 27 days, including all stoppages.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Steerage.
To Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
To Suez	350	200	..
To Malta	400	250	..

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th April 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

		Tons.	H.P.	
Passenger Steamer	POLLUCE,	2,700,	250,	on 5th May 1875.
Cargo Steamer	DIDO,	1,200,	150,	on 20th May 1875.
Do. do.	ARETUSA,	2,500,	120,	about 5th June 1875.
Do. do.	CALIPSO,	2,000,	220,	about 5th July 1875.
Passenger do.	CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	about 5th Aug. 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second-class accommodation. The DIDO and ARETUSA have no room for Passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£ 7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 28th April 1875.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

1st Class	Rs. 5 0	3rd Class	Rs. 1 8
2nd „	„ 3 0	Horses & Carriages.	„ 4 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

MR. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.

„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurrumtur.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
Horses & Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 10 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 3 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.

NOTICE.—A Steamer PLIES ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY to DASGAUM, calling each way at Alibag, Rewadunda, Jinjira, Srewerden and Bankot.

The Steamer leaves Bombay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from the Carnac Bunder at 6-30 A.M., arriving at Dasgaum about 5 P.M.

Returning the Steamer leaves Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 A.M., arriving at Bombay, Carnac Bunder, about 5 P.M.

Fares from Bombay to	Alibag.	Rewadunda	Jinjira.	Srewerden.	Bankot.	Dasgaum.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 12	3 8	5 8	7 4	8 4	11 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 6	4 8
Third Class	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4
Horses or Carriages	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

HORSES are carried at the risk of the owner; and 2 days' previous notice must be given of intention to send horses and carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M. the previous day for shipment. Horse-keepers are charged Third Class fare.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna. Luggage in excess of 5 cwts. charged 4 annas per cwt.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 1875.

N.B.—Passengers are recommended to provide themselves with refreshments, nothing being obtainable on board.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. S. SHRECRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods :—

- 10 Bales Grey Shirting, 6 and 7 lbs
- 10 ditto ditto T Cloth, 6 lbs
- 5 ditto ditto Jaconets
- 3 Cases Colored Chintz
- 2 ditto White Dhotics
- 3 ditto White Sarries
- 1 ditto Madras Handkerchiefs
- 2 ditto Cold Muslin.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French Polished Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a Handsome English-built Miniature Office Brougham by Thorn, a Serviceable Grey Brougham Horse, &c, at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham, Horse, &c, the property of N. Randle, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Oondria Street and at Noora Tank Street.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Thucker Jumnadass Premjee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Kessowjee Waghjee, the following Landed Properties.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate without the Town Walls in Oondria Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed to the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2420, and 2472, containing by admeasurement 400, and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts; and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the Oondria Street, on west by a public passage, on the north by a house of the said Kessowjee Waghjee, and on the south by a house of the said Kessowjee Waghjee, and on the south by a house of Soonderjee Veeris.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government ground with a messuage tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at New Town, in Khandia or Noora Tank Street in the sub-district of Mazagon registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2538 and in those of assessment under No. 21, containing by admeasurement about 24 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the public road called Khandia Street and Noora Tank, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Borah Allawoodin Tumboowal and on the south by a house of the said Kessowjee Waghjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their Auction Room No. 28 Apollo Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BANDORA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., will submit to sale by Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned property in one lot, by order of the Mortgagees, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Maneckjee Sorabjee Ashburner, under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the first day of July 1874, made and executed by the said Mortgagor to the said Mortgagees.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated on the west side of public road called "Kareccho Rasta" or Mount Mary at Bandora, in the Collectorate of Tannah, and in the Sub-district of Salsette, District Tannah, Survey Number 325, in the district of Tannah, Registrar admeasuring about 9,000 square yards, little more or less, and the messuages, tenements, or two bungalows standing thereon, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the garden of Nowrojee Ardeshir Daver, on or towards the west by public road, on or towards the north by the garden of the said Nowrojee Ardeshir Daver, and on or towards the south by the property belonging to Mr. Henry Stephens, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Spencer, and afterwards in that of C. Griffiths, Esq., a merchant of Bombay, and now unoccupied

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of Janardhun and Ghadhibhoy, in Oak Lane, Fort, or at the office of the Auctioneers or at the premises on the day of the sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1875.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the LAND MORTGAGE BANK is REMOVED to No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, next the Cathedral.

C. TYE, Manager.

Bombay, 28th April 1875.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER

LEVER WATCHES	Rs. 50
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches	80

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Broach Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 80 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.

Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of

LAMP CLOCKS,

standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick room, while their attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.

Price—Standing	Rs. 30-0
„ Ditto with Alarm	„ 40-0
„ Hanging	„ 50, Rs. 65 and Rs. 80.

ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THE Undersigned have received a Consignment of the following first-class WINES from the "St. Huberts" Vineyard.

HERMITAGE (Red) } Quarts Rs. 16; Pints Rs. 9 per doz.
CHASSELAS (White) }

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1875.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

THE "TERAI" HAT,

For Ladies and Gentlemen. A soft double Hat for warm climates. Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

ANDRE AND CO., HATTERS,

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," now much worn in all the northern provinces of India, and highly recommended. FORWARDED RETAIL POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA, PRICE 23s. 6d. THE DOUBLE HAT.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,

Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

16th July, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

AYRTON PULLAN, Captain,

Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.

4th June, 1874.

ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,

Known as Beake's Patent,) WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.

These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.

TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, the well known PREMISES in Rampart Row, now in the occupation of the Bombay Club. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable newly-built HOUSE in Middle Colaba, with three Bed-rooms, a Drawing-room, Dining-room and a spacious Verandah, all facing the sea on the west side. Drawing-room and Verandah oil-painted, water laid on. The house is matted throughout and commands a charming view of Malabar Hill. For Rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, appointed to be held on TUESDAY, the 20th of April last, and adjourned that day, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on THURSDAY next, the 6th of May, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By Order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, May 3rd, 1875.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the SEVENTIETH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest; the SUM of RUPEES 14,600, being the SEVENTIETH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS' DEBT; and also RUPEES 9,840, being the THIRTY-EIGHTH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of RUPEES 15 Lacs, and also RUPEES 2,624, being the FOURTH INSTALMENT, on account of the TULSI LOAN of 4 LACS, aggregating RUPEES 43,064.

W. G. PEDDER, Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st May 1875.

THE ACBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of May 1875, at 1 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, to transact the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1874.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the Current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

V. To transact any other business that may be laid before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 17th Instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION. In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, and of the Calcutta Press Company in Liquidation.

Upon hearing Messieurs FLETCHER and SMITH, the Attorneys to the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and upon reading the affidavit of DYAL RUTTONSEY, solemnly affirmed on the thirtieth day of April last, and hereunto annexed, I do order that the said Dyal Ruttonsey as the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company be at liberty to pay into the hands of the Accountant General of this Honourable Court to the credit of "The Calcutta Press Company in Liquidation unclaimed distributions account," the sum of Rupees One Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy-Nine now in the hands of the said Dyal Ruttonsey as such Liquidator, and further that this order be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Bombay Summachar*.—Dated this 1st day of May 1875.

J. P. GREEN.

FLETCHER & SMITH, Attorneys for the Liquidator.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION for ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN, or a married COUPLE. Two minutes from the Grant Road Station. Apply Q., *Bombay Gazette.*

A BACHELOR can have very comfortable ACCOMMODATION (TWO ROOMS) with a FAMILY in Middle Colaba. Apply to X., *Gazette.*

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs
Bracelets. all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
„ elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	200
„ handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
„ of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
„ Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
„ for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
„ for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
„ exquisitely carved Onyx and Shel Cameos	50	to	180
„ of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50	to	100
„ Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

THE LIVERPOOL SILICATE PAINT COMPANY'S PAINTS

AND

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMEL PAINTS, ALL COLORS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

F. HARLEY & Co., Agents for India, Calcutta.

HORSE REPOSITORY

AND

VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT

WITH SHOEING,

NO. 2, BELLASIS ROAD,

BYCULLA.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING are the effects of

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandriff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which color neither washing or perspiration will remove. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in RED ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all bazaars throughout India.

BOMBAY: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., And sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and 11s.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,

ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE,

IN AID OF THE R. C. ORPHANAGE AT SECUNDERABAD, WILL BE HELD ON THE 15TH OF JUNE 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 5 EACH.

HIGHEST PRIZE Rs. 16,000.

SPECIFICATION OF PRIZES.

1	Prize of Rupees		16,000	
1	Do.	do.	8,000	
1	Do.	do.	4,000	
2	Prizes	do.	2,000	each
2	Do.	do.	1,600	„
4	Do.	do.	1,200	„
5	Do.	do.	800	„
10	Prizes of Rupees		400	each.
20	Do.	do.	240	„
25	Do.	do.	160	„
30	Do.	do.	80	„
40	Do.	do.	48	„
90	Do.	do.	32	„
1,000	Do.	do.	16	„

1,231 Prizes.

Each Book contains 52 Tickets. 2 Tickets will be given Free of Charge on purchasing a Whole Book for one's self or selling to other parties.

For Tickets apply to the Undersigned, or to their Banker, Dongursee Balmookoond, Secunderabad. Application for Tickets will be duly attended to. Remittance may be made by Bank Drafts, Cheques, Currency Notes, Money Orders or Hoondies.

Tickets may be had at HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE WADIA, Esquire, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Secunderabad, April 24, 1875. ALBERT & Co.

FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

Invite the attention of **Ladies** *to their Large and Choice Stock of the Best* French Prints, *the latest productions of the* First Manufacturers.

A CHOICE OF OVER TWO HUNDRED PATTERNS,

CASH PRICE—14 ANNAS PER YARD.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz. :—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats,*" "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
Coarse Straw Hats untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made,*" "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars, in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets,*" "*Nursing Stays,*" Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles.*"

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
March 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,

127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,

NEW YORK.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 5
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coate and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours	9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS of different sizes, with LANTERNS complete, suitable for Street Lighting, Gardens and Public Buildings.

FORCE PUMPS, or FIRE EXTINGUISHERS for Watering Gardens and invaluable in case of Fires as ready help.

SCALES, Platform, Tea, Union and Post Office.

DR. TOWNSEND'S GENUINE SARSAPARILLA.

PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN-KILLER.

ALLAN'S LUNG BALSAM. This Medicine is very effective against all Chest and Pulmonary Diseases.

BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, 4, 10 and 12 Sticks to the lbs. For Sale, at the Office of the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,

No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

ESTABLISHED 1815.

CUTLER PALMER, & Co.,

London, Bordeaux, Calcutta, and Bombay.

BOMBAY, DEAN LANE.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO., of Cognac.

MESSRS. WACHTER & CO., of Epernay.

It is a source of much regret that C., P. & Co. are compelled to charge their customers the Town dues imposed on Wines, &c., by the Municipality of Bombay, a charge equal to 12½ per cent. on the duty on light Wines.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO. have been for so many years before the public, and their Brands have become so widely and so favourably known, that without entering into full detail by advertisement, they feel they sufficiently denote the various qualities of WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS they hold for sale in Bombay by briefly enumerating them as follows :—

Per Dozen Quarts.

BORDEAUX	Rs. 10½, 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, 25, 30
Breakfast, Dinner and After-dinner Wines.	
* PINTS OF EACH, Rs. 2 PER 2 DOZ. EXTRA.	
* SAUTERNES—Barsac	Rs. 17, 22
* BURGUNDY—Red & White	Rs. 17, 18, 21, 24, 30
Medium to very choice quality.	
* CHAMPAGNE	Rs. 44, 38, 34, 27
Hampers of 24 half-pints	Rs. 27
Finest extra dry cuvee, medium dry to light dry.	
WACHTER'S SIBADEY'S AND CUTLER, PALMER'S BRAND	
GERMAN AND STEIN WINE—	
* Best Sparkling	Rs. 38, 32
* Still	Rs. 17, 23, 26, 32, 38, 40
SHERRIES	Rs. 16, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 33, 36
Of every variety style and colour Specially selected.	
JARS, containing 4 gallons	Rs. 27-8-33-8, 43-12
Protected by wicker-work—a convenient package for up-country transit with or without taps.	
Qr. CASKS—27 gallons, 5 qualities	Rs. 156, 195 234, 260
MARSALA—Virgin	Rs. 16
MADEIRA	Rs. 36, 30
ROTA TENT	Rs. 26
* PORTS	Rs. 18, 22, 27, 34
Fruity mature. and old crusted	
COGNACS—Our own	Rs. 22, 26, 30, 34
Our own Flasks	Rs. 17
B., D. & Co.'s	Rs. 21½, 24, 27, 38
In Barrels	22½
In Flasks	11½
In ½ Flasks	6½
RUM—Jamaica	23
LONDON OLD TOM	20
WHISKY—Irish and Scotch	22
HOLLAND'S GIN	18
FIELD'S GIN	17
LIQUEURS—Curacoa	38
Maraschino	26
Cherry Brandy	28
Noyeau	28
BITTERS—Orange	20
Kill the Crow	27

ASSORTED CASES.

WINES—Six varieties	20
LIQUEURS—In Pints. 12 varieties	24

BASS BEER—FOR CASH—Our bottling, when in stock Rs. 5-8, Quarts and 3-8 Pints.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

An order for 5 Cases accompanied by Cash carries 10 per cent. Discount.

Three months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.

Trade terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash.

The Trade liberally treated for wholesale parcels; we ship to their Brand if required.

Detailed Price List, giving names of Wines, and every particular, sent post free on application at our Offices—Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE.—OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s COGNAC, Rs. 18 per dozen.

This Firm stands 4th on the List of Brandy Exporters.

VINAY & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14	per doz.	qts.
Vray Canon	„ 18	„	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 22	„	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 36	„	„
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	„ 15	„	„
Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„	„
Marcobrunner	„ 25	„	„
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.			
Ditto „ 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.			

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

SECOND FASHIONABLE FAMILY NIGHT,

TUESDAY, 4TH MAY, 1875.

THE "PHANTOM CHRISTYS", IN CONJUNCTION WITH

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

On this occasion, Reserved Seats	Rs. [illegible]
Unreserved Seats	„ 2-0
4 Family Reserved Seats	„ 7-0
4 ditto Unreserved Seats	„ 5-0

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—The second Ordinary General Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th May 1875, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Forbes Street, Fort, at 3 o'clock P. M. to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1874.

2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. M. Guthrey as Director.

3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th May proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,

Bombay, 23rd April, 1875. Secretary.

4 Forbes Street.

UMBALLA ENGLISH DERBY, PARI MUTUEL, 1875.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the Derby.

„ 2 „ „ „ 1, 2, 3.

Close at noon (gun fire), 26th May 1875. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and remittances to be made to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on application. Please write legibly.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (one hundred each)

No. 2 „ „ „ 10 (ten each)

5 (FIVE) per cent will be deducted from the total amount of each sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses 4 (four) per cent will be divided among those who draw starters, except the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Horses, in each sweep.

OF THE REMAINDER,

The winner to take ⅔ (two thirds.)

„ Second horse to take ¼ (one quarter.)

„ Third horse to take 1-12 (one twelfth.)

To close at noon (Gun-fire), on the 21st. May, and the drawing to take place at 9 p. m. the same day at Messrs. Parker's Rooms, Umballa.

Tickets will not be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 100 or upwards.

Applications (with the Investors' full address legibly written,)—to be addressed, and Money orders, Drafts, &c. &c. to be made payable (Free of exchange in Umballa) to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.

NOTICE.

The Umballa English Derby "Pari Mutuels" 1875 will commence business on the 15th April 1875, and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire) on the day of the Race (26th May 1875.)

Full particulars in due course.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 360 OF 1870.

DAYAL BHIMJEE, NARRONJEE BHIMJEE and DAMODHUR SEJPALL, all of Bombay Hindoos residing and carrying on business in partnership as Merchants at Wadneegadee in Bombay under the firm of NARRONJEE BHIMJEE......Plaintiffs,

vs.

RAMJEE ALPATEL, NATHOOBHAI RAMJEE and NAMAJEE RAMJEE of Bombay Hindoos residing near Nowrojee Hill in the Island of Bombay ......Defendants,

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 18th day of March last in the above suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property of the above named Defendants.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On TUESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1. All that messuage tenement or dwelling house, situate lying and being without the Town walls of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvee containing by admeasurement Three hundred and Sixteen square yards assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. 32, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by a small passage and the house of one Mahadoo Pootlajee Zhote, on or towards the South by a small passage, and the house of one Mahadeo Vittoo Patell, on or towards the East by the public street of Fakroodeen Suborker and on or towards the West by the public passage for sweepers which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Ramjee Alpatell.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

And on the same day at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2. All that messuage tenement or dwelling house situate lying and being without the Town walls of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvee standing upon the Fazendary ground belonging to Maneckjee Merwanjee and by the Fazendar's books under No. 92 and of the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and which said premises containing by admeasurement Fifty-seven feet in length and twenty-two feet in breadth and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the public road, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the house of Ramjee Patell Agree, on or towards the South by the house of Desai Hurgovundass Anundjee and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Ramjee Alpatell. It was ordered that the said Defendants should pay to the said Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Ten thousand and seven hundred and two, annas fifteen and pie one for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and further interest upon the amount of said Judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay,

N. DAJI,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 2nd April 1875,

DAMODHUR SEJPALL,

Plaintiff in Person.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1875.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; [illegible] Royal Family Hotel.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 3RD MAY, 1875.

SATURDAY's receipts of Cotton at the American ports were only 2,000 bales against 4,000 last year, and 8,000 bales on the corresponding date in 1873, and futures in New York were 1/16d. per lb. higher; but this has had no effect on the Liverpool Cotton Market which this morning again opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 10,000, imports 40,000 bales.

Reuter, in the closing message of Saturday for the first time, gives the total visible supply on the 1st of the month, and as such figures are always interesting, it is to be hoped they will be kept up weekly. They differ from our usual weekly summary inasmuch as they include Cotton in, and afloat, for the Continental Ports and Stocks in America. We give the comparison with the corresponding date last year and the 1st of April as follows:—

	1st May 1875	1st April 1875	1st May 1874
Total visible supply of all descriptions	2,780,000	2,893,520	2,783,410
" " " Surats	840,000	668,010	1,025,820

Consols are not quoted in this morning's opening message. French Rentes are at 102½, a decline of ⅛. Bar Silver is still given at 57d. per oz.

The Bank of Bombay's return for the week ending Saturday, the 1st instant, shows the following alterations:—

Government Treasury Balance at H.O.	Dec. Rs	34,98,803
Do. do. Branches	Inc. "	3,43,868
Deposits	Inc. "	11,30,229
Government Securities	Inc. "	1,21,008
Loans	Dec. "	21,03,183
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	5,58,379
Cash with correspondents	Inc. "	3,37,876
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. "	2,66,291

These changes show a marked improvement in the position of the Bank and may be accepted as the first decided symptom of returning ease. The alterations are to a great extent due probably to the Council drafts received by last mail, the large decrease in Loans and increase in Deposits being most likely the direct result. The reduction in Bills discounted however may be put down to a falling off in up country Cotton drafts which may now be expected to contract very rapidly. But the most assuring feature in the return is the state of the Government Balance, which, taking the Head Office and Branches together, only shows a reduction of 31½ lacs, and as the whole 50 lacs of Council drafts have probably come forward and been met, this really means that Government have paid in a further sum of 18½ lacs during the week. The probability of Government requiring to borrow from the Bank to meet further Council drafts, becomes therefore more remote than ever, and as the fear of this has been the most unfavorable feature in the Money Market for some time back, we may look for a rapid return of confidence. Ordinary trade requirements throughout have been no source of uneasiness, and the next batch of Council drafts will probably render the position of the Exchange Banks extremely easy.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has again shown increased weakness. The Banks have been most unwilling sellers and in most instances have been chary about naming any drawing rates for large amounts, while they have been willing buyers of private bills at a further decline of 1-32d. per rupee. We quote:—

	per rupee
Bank Bills on demand ......1s. 10 1/16d to 3/32d.	
Do 6 months' sight...1s. 10½ to 17/32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 10½.	"
Documents 3 months' sight...1s. 10 17/32d.	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates therefore are nominally unchanged but there are few sellers. GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm with a hardening tendency, and it would be difficult to buy at ⅛ over Saturday's nominal figures. There has been very little doing in SHARES but the feeling is pretty steady. Bank of Bombays are firm at Rs. 722½ and Bombay Burmah Trading at Rs. 1,600. For Spinning and Weaving Scrip the inquiry is slow, and in some instances, values are slightly easier. With the exception of an advance of Rs. 5 in Port Cannings, Land Shares are unaltered.

COTTON continues very dull, and with more liberal arrivals, we might look for decidedly lower prices. In the uncertainty about getting their Cotton forward, sellers are indisposed to contract ahead, but for anything on the spot a disposition is shown to accept current rates which are again the turn easier. Saturday's receipts were only 5,098 bales, but to-morrow's figures will probably be larger, a fair quantity having come in yesterday and to-day both by boat and rail.

FREIGHTS are very dull specially by steamer, £1-7-6 being the current quotation to-day. By sail rates are also quiet at £1-15 for wood and £1-17-6 by iron ships, but consignees do not seem disposed to break the rates, a better enquiry being looked for in the course of another week or so.

PIECE GOODS show no actual alteration. Transactions to-day have been most limited and quotations purely nominal.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
30,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	722½
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,190
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	300
40,000	261¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	1	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,625
200	2,000	1,100	50* do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	690
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200,000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	1,000	200ps	Apollo PressCo.	3,300
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	605
155	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	565
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,325
200	500	all	30p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6¼ p.c	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,500	all	37½ps	Carwar Company	550
120	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	130
500	1,500	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,800
150	30	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
552	1,000	all	...	East India PressCo	1,140
150	5,000	all	200	Fort PressCo.	2,900
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3 0
200	500	all	100 ps	French PressCo	450
1150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial PressCo.	400
3125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	435
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol PressManuf Co., Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	900
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon PressCo.	540
400	500	75	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	420
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	880	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United PressCo	900

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218-3	5 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	244
...	£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65 7 2	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£18	196 5 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,240
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	105
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s	Mazagon Land	850
6,000	1,400	all	15p.s	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,350
600	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,875
300	2,000	500	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,065
2400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	195
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	850
2,400	2,000	all	100p	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,310
1,500	4,250	all	100p	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,010
1,400	1,000	all	100p	Great Eastern	1,125
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,025
750	1,000	all	100p	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,075
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,125
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	950
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	980
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,135
1,050	1,000	all	100p*	Morarjee Spinning	1,125xd.
4,000	676	all	68*	Oriental	705
800	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,100
600	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,5..	250ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,600
5,000	50	all	... p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
800	500	300	27p.c	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.c	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	18
1,000	500	all	7 p.c	Treacher & Co	350
...	25	all	10 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	25	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	Bas India Bank	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 1st May, compared with the statement issued on 24th April:—

LIABILITIES.	24th April. Rs.	1st May Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ......Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... " 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share ... " 12,48,125		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share ... " 2,49,600		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... " 12,43,250		
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... " 12,35,500	99,76,100	99,76,475
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,15,00,210	80,01,407
Do. do. do. at Branches	28,67,309	30,11,177
Other Deposits	1,02,37,902	1,13,68,131
Post Bills	16,978	20,060
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,68,547	5,99,031
	3,64,17,046	3,45,26,281

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	30,01,575	31,22,583
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,15,417	16,60,413
Loans on Security of do. do.	75,16,226	54,13,043
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,437	4,222
Bills Discounted	1,45,70,777	1,40,12,398
Stamps	4,843	4,724
Dead Stock ......Rs. 5,07,075		
Amount applied in reduction " 1,15,000	3,92,025	3,92,075
Bullion	......	......
Cash Balances with Correspondents	94,549	4,32,425
Cash and Currency Notes	92,18,197	94,84,398
	3,64,17,046	3,45,26,281

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH SHIP CANUTA, 1,391 tons, Commander T. Appleby, will sail to-day in ballast, for Callao.

THE BRITISH SHIP AFRICANA, 1,557 tons, Commander T. Jardain, will sail to-day for New York with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH SHIP HISTORIAN, 1,201 tons, Commander W. Wallace, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH SHIP OCTAVIA, 916 tons, Commander J. Twaits, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 6,100 bales cotton and 270 cwts linseed.

THE BRITISH SHIP WATER WITCH, 1,046 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mauritius and Zanzibar, with a general cargo and sixty deck passengers.

THE BRITISH S.S. GOOD HOPE, 1,018 tons, Commander R. Bainton, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Aden (16th April) via Shair, with a general cargo and fifty-two deck passengers.

THE B. S. S. WOODBURN, 1,153 tons, Commander T. Stockdale, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Shields (23rd March), calling at Port Said, with a cargo of 1,899 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S.S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Commander R. J. Scott, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee via Katyawar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Governor Carvalho, Mr Carvalho, and two hundred and twenty-six deck passengers.

THE BRITISH S.S. ARTHUR, 804 tons, Commander C. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Glasgow (8th March,) via Aden, with a cargo of 1,350 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.

THE BRITISH S.S. CALEDONIA, 1,595 tons, Commander R Sidey, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr and Mrs Paterson and three children, Capt and Mrs Fisher and three children, Mrs Duncan, Mr Hill, Mrs Spence, Mr Anderson and Mr Lessier.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Commander W. Lennott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (8th April,) with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Dr. Andrew, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Walker, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Grattan Geary, Lieut. Reynolds and twenty-two deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S.S. ZAMBESI, 1,540 tons, Commander G. F. Cates, sailed yesterday for China with H. M's Mails, a cargo of 1,760½ chests opium, 889 bales cotton, 14½ E. teeth and Sundries. She carried the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Rev. Mr. S. Douglas, Mr. M. E. Sassoon, Mr. Reuben. For Singapore—Mr. E. N. Smith.

THE B I S N CO'S S. S. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Commander C C C Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with H. M's Mails, general cargo and the following passengers.—From Lingа.—Mr. R Channon, of H M's Philomel. From Kurrachee.—Col Hailes, Major and Mrs Fisher and three children, Mr Wiseman, Conductor and Mrs Hieley and three children, and 71 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Woodburn (s)	Stockdale	Shields, Mar 23.
2	Good Hope (s)	Bainton	Aden, Apr 16.
"	Arthur (s)	Mitchell	Glasgow, Mar 8.
"	Punjaub (s)	Stevenson	Bussorah, Apr 15.
"	Socotra (s)	Lennott	Calcutta, Apr 8.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Zambesi (s)	Cates	China, &c.
	Avoca (s)	Torbock	Aden & Suez.
	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee via K.Coast
	Celestial Empire	Key	Havre.
	Walmer Castle	Boozay	Havre.
	Caledonia (s)	Sidey	Liverpool via the Canal.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Octavia, Twaits, for Havre
Ship Canuta, Appleby, for Callao.
Ship Water Witch, Nacoda, for Mauritius & Zanzibar.
Ship Africana, Jardain, for New York.
Steamer Historian, Wallace, for Liverpool via the Canal.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Good Hope, for Liverpool via Carwar.
Steamer Baroda, for Aden & Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cetta s, 755 bundles sheet iron, Joseph Soares.
Palestine s, 1800 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum & Co; 17 hogsheads glassware, Pallonjee Pestonjee.
Borrowdale s, 1043 cakes speiter, E R Moody.

FROM LONDON.

Borrowdale s, 105 kegs, nails, H Clason & Co; 37 cases beer, W Watson & Co; 125 casks pale ale, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Navarino s, 105 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 15 cases sewing machines, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co; 31 boxes window glass, Hassanally Lallmeya.
Mirzapore s, 90 cases paper, H Clason & Co.
Pekin s, 9 cases cochineal, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Sons & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Reporter, 100 barrels apples, Tudor & Co.
Edward Kidder, 400 barrels flour, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia's, 50 cases claret, & 100 cases assorted liqueurs, M & E Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khersonese, 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Benton, 250 bales cotton, The L A and A Co; 70 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co.
Lady Lycett s, 384 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 300 cwts linseed, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Navarino s, 190 cwts coir yarn, Dewjee Pramjee; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurja; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 30 bales wool R Roychund; 36 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey; 30 bales wool, N Nutundass; 28 bales wool, Alsen Riebe and Co; 30 bales wool, R Roychund; 87 bales cotton, Narundass Rajaram and Co; 65 bales cotton, Mathooradas Vulubdass, 8 bales cotton; Goculdass Heerjee and Co.
Langshaw s, 48 bales wool; Volkart Brothers; 90 bales wool, C Lukmidass, 115 bales cotton; Finlay Scott and Co; 50 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co.
King Arthur s, 200 cwts linseed, Gocka Doongersey; 1500 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co; 95½ cwts coir fibres, Veerjee Vulubdass.
Historian s, 2 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Tagus s, 225 cwts borns, Dayal Veerjee; 153 cwts linseed, Govindram Chintamon.
City of Richmond 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co; 200 country bones, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Centurion, 275 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Canara s, 3214 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 47 cwts caraway seeds, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee, 1 case books, 250 bags coffee, B I S N Co; 90 Bags coffee, B I S N Company.
Ganges s, 201 cwts coir yarn, Mulsey Mcorjee; 1605 cwts linseed, S Tyabjee & Co.
Mirzapore s, 6 cwts ivory, Nansibhoy Allarakhia; 1607 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 217 cwts gall, Alldridge Salmond and Co; 60 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co; 1000 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Emanuel, 39 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mirzapore s, 250 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Excelsior s, 3,302½ cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott & Co.
Akasi s, 750 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers,
Potamac s, 225 cwts gingelly seed, S Tyabjee & Co; 225 cwts coffee, E S Vinmor & Co.
Baroda s, 414 bags coffee, P & O S N Company.

FOR GENOA.

Baroda s, 10 bales hides, P & O S N Company.

FOR TRIEST.

Baroda s, 42 bags coffee, P & O S N Company.
Polluce s, 100 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Company; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

Polluce s, 2 bales hides, W Nicol & Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Richard Rylands, 1100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s, 7½ cwts ivory, Jairaz Peerbhoy; 8½ cwts fishmaws, Gulamhoosein Janmahomed; 22 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 275 slabs lead, Currim Nanjee; 75 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 29½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram, 9½ chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 40½ chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 86½ chests opium, Gunesmdass Sewpurshad; 5 chests opium, Shakursey Sewramjee; 14 chests opium, Heerjee Adam Esmail and Co; 20 chests opium, Ebram Noordin & Co; 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 12 chests opium, S E Sassoon, 38½ chests opium, Tata & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s, 2½ chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram; 11½ chests opium, Sewram Dowlutram; 24 chests opium, Koonjilall Jeewadass; 13 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 30 chests opium, Barjorjee Rustomjee Mody; 49 chests opium, Hurnnaron Maneckram, 34 chests opium, Bizmowan Bassemilall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 1.

Vanaittart, Lt, Bl 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Nowshera.
Anderson, Major, By Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.
Robertson, Sub-Lt, 62nd Highlanders, on sick leave, from Lucknow.

MAY 2.

Barter, Lt Col, Bl 15th Sikhs, on furlough, from Sealkote.
Eliot, Lt, Bl Staff Corps, on Med Cert, from Calcutta.
Morris, Capt, Bl Late 1st E L C, Bde Major, Ferozepore, on furlough, from Ferozepore.
Power, Surg Bl 3rd Sikhs, on furlough, from Kohat.

MAY 3.

Reynolds, Lt, By R E, on duty, from Carwar.
Bacon, Col, 20th Regt N I, on duty, from Mahableshwur.
Fisher, Major, By Staff Corps, on leave, from Hydrabad.
Banes, Capt, By R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Hailes, Col, By R A., on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 29.

Kelsey, Capt, Bl 72nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Nowshera.

MAY 1.

Gambier, Major, By R E, on furlough, to England.
Vanaittart, Lt, Bl 72nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Anderson, Surg, By Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Eliot, Lt, Bl Staff Corps, on Med Cert, to England.
Morris, Capt, Bl Late 1st E L C, Bde Major, on furlough, to England.
Price, Col, By 19th Regt N I, to join, to Sholapore.
Pierce, Lt Col, By 24th Regt N I, on duty, to Neemuch.
Henstowl, Lt Col, By Inf, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Echalaz, Capt, By 21st Regt N I, on furlough, to Poona.
Power, Surg, Bl 3rd Sikhs, on furlough, to Europe.
Reynolds, Lt, By R E, on duty, to England.
Fisher, Maj, By Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, April 29.*)

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Thornhill, 1st Member of the Board of Revenue, privilege leave for three months, from or after 8th May next, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr W D Horsley, Colr and Mag of Cuddapah, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, from 1st May next, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

The furlough to Europe for two years granted in the *Fort St George Gazette* of the 23rd instant to Mr J B Pennington, Actg Colr and Mag of Trichinopoly, is on medical certificate.

The Hon David Arbuthnot, Actg Third Member of the Board of Revenue, to act as First Member during the absence of Mr Thornhill on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Sewell, Sub-Colr and Joint Mag of North Arcot, to act as Colr and Mag of Trichinopoly during Mr H E Sullivan's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Mr J L Fernandez, Head Clerk, Colr's Office, South Canara, to act as Depy Colr in charge of the Treasury of that district during the absence of Mr B C Leggatt on leave, or until further orders, to have effect from the 20th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon J R Kindersley, Actg Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, privilege leave for three months, from 27th June next.

Lieut-Col C D Clementson, Cantonment Mag of St. Thomas' Mount, leave for six months on private affairs.

Maj George Briggs, M S C, to act as Cantonment Mag of St Thomas' Mount during the absence of Lieut-Col Clementson on leave, or until further orders.

Kinattinkara Narayanan Nair to be Sub-Registrar of Manantoddy, in the District of Tellicherry.

M Irulappa Pillai, 2nd-Class Mag of Chinnamanur, in the District of Madura, to be Sub-Registrar of Chinnamanur.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Sturrock, Actg Under Secy and Canarese Translator to Govt, furlough on medical certificate for eighteen months, under Sec 10 (a), from 12th May next, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, under Sec 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

Maj S W B Sherman, M S C, to be British Consular Agent at Pondicherry.

Surgn-Maj William Farquhar Davis, M D, F R C S, Medical Officer, Ootacamund, to act as Zillah Surgn, Coimbatore, during the absence of Surgn-Maj Rogers on leave, or until further orders.

Surgn-Maj George Edward Whitton, M B and B A, Medical Officer, Coonoor, with charge of Kotagherry, to act as Medical Officer, Ootacamund, during the employment of Surgn-Maj Davis on other duty, or until further orders.

Surgn-Maj Charles Abdy Andrews, Surgn, 4th District, to act as Medical Officer, Coonoor, with charge of Kotagherry, during the employment of Surgn-Maj Whitton on other duty, or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under Sec 7, Act V of 1871 (Madras), the Govr in Council is pleased to grant Mr J C Loch, President of the Madras Municipal Commission, leave of absence for one year on medical certificate, to proceed to England.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col R A Roberts, R E, Supdg Engr, Tanjore, subsidiary leave for thirty days.

The Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieut-Col J Mullins, R E, Chief Engr, for Irrigation and Joint Secy to Govt, to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to Govt, P W Dept, during the absence of Col Walker.

Maj J O Hasted R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, and Offg Supdg Engr of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Chief Engr for Irrigation and Joint Secy to Govt, vice Col Mullins.

Mr R Smith, Ex Engr, 1st grade, to officiate as Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, vice Maj Hasted.

Mr G D Wybrow, Asst Engr of the first grade, to be Ex Engr of the fourth grade, vice Lieut-Col J Goddard proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Mr C J Peters, Asst Engr of the first grade, to be Ex Engr of the fourth grade, vice Mr S Harington proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Adverting to G O G No 287 of 21st April 1875, published in the *Gazette* of the 23rd April, and to the sanction of the Govt of India subsequently received, Capt R F Morris, R E, is posted to the charge of Trichinopoly Dist, and will be brought on the strength of the Dept as a Supernumerary Ex Engr of the 4th grade.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd George English (on the expiration of his term of service as Chaplain of Coonoor) to act as Garrison Chaplain, Fort Saint George, during the absence of the Revd Dr Sayers on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The Revd W S Trotman, M A, to be Chaplain of Coonoor.

The Revd Samuel Morley to act as Joint Chaplain of St George's Cathedral, Madras, during the absence of the Revd H Pope on privilege leave, or until further order.

The Revd J Smithwhite, Actg Chaplain of Trichinopoly, to act as Chaplain of Cannanore during the absence of the Revd Mr Walker on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The Revd Clement Smith, B A, Chaplain of Trimulgherry, to be Chaplain of Trichinopoly.

The Revd H W Russell, B A, Actg Chaplain of Trimulgherry, to be Chaplain of that station.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette* May 1.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Capt F Buller, Dist Supt of Police, Saharanpur, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th April, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr H F D'O Moule, Depy Supt, Family Domains Maharaja of Benares, privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days, with effect from the 20th April, 1875.

Mr M W Sandys, Mag and Collr, Budaum, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Aug 1875.

His Hon the Lieut-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr J L Denniston, Asst Mag, Farukhabad, to be a Justice of the Peace for the N W Provinces, under Sec 3, of Act II of 1869.

Surgn-Maj J H Loch, Civil Surgn, Moradabad, to be Supt of the Jail at that station, with effect from the 8th April.

Mr D F Addis Asst Mag, Azamgarh, to be Supt of the Jail at that Station, with effect from the 1st April.

Surgn-Maj J E A Fitzgerald, Civil Surgn, Shahjahanpur, to be Supt of the Jail at that Station, with effect from the 5th April.

In place J Cuzner to the charge of the current duties of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Saharanpur, during the absence on leave of Capt Buller, or until further orders.

Mr G R C Williams, Asst Mag and Collr, Banda, to be Depy Supt, Family Domains Maharaja of Benares, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H F D'O, Moule, or until further orders.

With effect from the 13th Dec 1875, the date on which Surgn-Maj J Irving was confirmed in his appointment as Depy Surgn-General—

Surgn Maj H S Smith to be a Civil Surgn, 1st class; and Surgn A Wood to be a Civil Surg, 2nd class, North-Western Provinces.

Surgn D Wilkie, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Military Department, to officiate as Junior Civil Surgn, Allahabad, until further orders, with effect from the 22nd of March, 1875.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct the following promotions and reversions:—

Mr A H Davis, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Meerut, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarnagar, during the absence of Mr W Williams, temporarily employed on special duty, or until further orders.

Mr J Laing, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Allahabad, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Mirzapur, during the absence on leave of Col Swiney, or until further order.

Doctor J W Tyler, Supt, Central and Dist Jails, Meerut, to officiate as Supt of the Central and Dist Jails, Agra, during the absence on deputation of Surgn-Maj J G Pilcher, or until further orders.

Mr W R Tucker, Extra Asst Comr, from Jhansi to Jalaun.

Mr C A Battenburgh, Extra Asst Comr, Jalaun, is dismissed from the service of Govt, with effect from this date.

Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr C J Sheridan, Asst Engr, 1st grade, in charge of the Banda Sub-division, of the Allahabad Provincial Division, with effect from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr W D R Brown, Asst Engr 3rd grade, is transferred from the Allahabad Sub-division, of the Allahabad Provincial division to the Ghazipur Sub-division, of the Benares Provincial Division as a temporary arrangement.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 1.)

Surgeon T Mayne, of the Madras Establishment, appointed Civil Surgeon of Damoh, is ordered to join at Betul; and Surgeon H G Hall, Civil Surgeon of Betul, on being relieved by Surgeon Mayne is transferred to Damoh.

Seven days' subsidiary leave is granted to Captain W. L. Noverre, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Saugor, from the 18th February 1875, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough, to enable him to join his appointment.

The privilege leave granted to Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Cumberlege, Officiating Commissioner, Nagpur Division, in Notification No. 744, dated 3rd ultimo, is extended to 15th May next inclusive.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette, April 29.*)

Mr A R Shaw, Collr of Customs, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for sixty-one days from the 15th May 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr J N Barlow, Patrol of the Mooltan Division, is appointed to officiate as Collr of Customs, Mooltan, during Mr Shaw's absence on leave.

Mr R Udny, Asst Commr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Kohat, vice Captn P L N Cavagnari offg as Depy Commr of Peshawar, with effect from the 13th March 1875.

Mr H C T Robinson, Asst Commr, from the Dera Ghazi Khan to the Kangra district.

The services of Surgn-Maj H Cookson, Offg Civil Surgn of Karnal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the furlough granted him in G G O No 288, dated 12th March 1875.

Capt W J Parker, Asst Commr, Sialkot has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-seven days with effect from the afternoon of the 24th April 1875.

Surgn-Maj S C Courtney, Corps of Guides, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Dept, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Peshawar and Supt of the Jail at that station vice Surgeon A Skeen proceeding on furlough with effect from the afternoon of the 19th April 1875.

Lieut-Col Fendall is posted to the Umballa district as a temporary arrangement, during the period that Mr. C P Elliott officiates as Additional Commr of the Jullender Division, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd April 1875.

Major F D Harington Asst Commr Jhelum, has obtained six months' special leave in India, from 1st May 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday, until further notice.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly, as formerly.

A Mail will be despatched every *Friday* during the fair season.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for at the several Coast Stations, per B. I. S N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay on every Saturday during the fair season.

On every Wednesday until further notice, an extra steamer of the B. I. S. N. Company is despatched to Carwar, touching at the intermediate ports. Mails for Rutnagherry, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa and Carwar are made up for that opportunity.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country,	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 AM.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona,	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MONTEATH—April 30th, at Carwar, the wife of J. Monteath C. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BRINDLEY—April 21st, at Bangalore, Evilina, the dearly beloved wife of Lieut. J. C. Brindley, Asst. Commissary, Army Commissariat Department, aged 41 years, 5 months and 3 days

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1875.

IT is scarcely possible to exaggerate the important part played by Charitable Dispensaries in this country, in the relief they hold out to almost untold masses of human suffering. The ready help they give to poor fever-stricken multitudes who, were it not for them, would have to face their misery alone and unaided, the amount of human life they save by affording ready aid in case of accident, the confidence they inspire in epidemic seasons, are all matters of vital interest; and should, of themselves, be sufficient to obtain for these institutions all the fostering care the Government or the public can bestow on them. We find, from a Report submitted by Surgeon-General Thom on the Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency and Sind for the year 1873 74, that the total number of them confined within these limits is 102. Of these 85 are grant-in-aid dispensaries—that is to say, in part supported by Government and in part supported by local cesses; 6 are Government and 7 endowed; 4 others are unclassified, or dispensaries which have had no place in Government Resolution No. 715 of 1874, dated 5th March. The entire cost of these institutions was for the year Rs. 2,14,869, of which sum Rs. 78,208 was contributed by Local Funds and Municipalities, and the remainder, or Rs. 1,36,681, by Government. This latter appears a large sum looked at as a whole, but if split up over the institutions it is meant to support, or if incidented—if we may coin a term—on the heads of the millions the institutions are intended to afford relief to, we shall find the proportions it assumes very insignificant indeed. However, what we want to argue just now is not that this support of Government should be augmented, but that it should be met at least fully, if not two-fold exceeded, by support from local sources. There are no institutions, not excepting even any, supported from Local Funds or Municipal incomes whose benefits meet so equally the wants of those people who bear the burden of taxes as these dispensaries, and yet the contributions to them are insignificant as compared with the sums spent on other and far less deserving objects. Schools, libraries, markets, clock-towers and many other things either as one-sided in their utility, or as ostentatious and ridiculous in their display, are run up without the least hesitation, while such things as good wells and dispensaries, whose benefits are both general and vital, are looked askance at. The cheap and nasty plan as regards the dispensaries at least seems to be the one universally adopted, and Surgeon-General Thom makes the following pithy remark with reference thereto:—"It may be stated generally that all dispensaries show a strong preference for an establishment at the lowest possible cost. Every consideration has been given to this, perhaps very natural, desire; but, as it is impossible to alter the conditions of the service as to promotion, it has not been found always practicable to meet the views of Dispensary Committees." While these Committees expect to get a medical subordinate to perform such important duties as the proper care of dispensaries demand at the rate of from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per mensem, they must perforce have things done on the cheap and nasty principle. Government, in reviewing this Report, remark:—"An incompetent man in charge of a dispensary does probably more harm than if there were no dispensary at all." Few will deny this assertion, and most people would, we are certain, receive it without even the probability. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing as regards any profession, but in that of medicine it is deadly. In writing about the expenditure of the institutions, Dr. Thom particularly alludes to the cost of English medicines, the efforts made to economize them, and the free use that has been made of the cheaper drugs procurable in the bazaars. It may be possible to push economy in this matter too far. English medicines are after all cheap enough, and men who are instructed in their use should not be left without full supplies of them. A skilled mechanic would be of little use without his tools, and we do not think his employers would be utilizing him to the best advantage in injudiciously restricting his operations with them. While we readily agree with Dr. Thom in considering economy in the use of these more expensive drugs highly desirable, we further think with him that the best means of securing economy in this, as well as in other respects, would be to have an officer whose sole care would be the dispensaries and their administration. This however is not to be, as the Government say they are not prepared to support such a plan. It is worthy though of consideration, and in the meantime the Superintendents of Vaccination as is suggested should be brought into defined connection with them, as in the absence of any special officer for the duty they are best able from their knowledge of the people in the neighbourhood of these institutions to make special note of the amount of good they do.

The total number of indoor patients treated by the institutions was 4,207, amongst whom was the very low death-rate of 8·1 per cent. This is a very small number to be distributed over 102 dispensaries, but when we remember that the better part of them have no accomodation whatever for indoor patients and no means to meet the expense of their keep, &c., it is not to be wondered at. The externs treated, however, reach the large number of 4,51,176, or taking both together we have a total 4,55,383 poor sufferers attended to, at an average cost of about 8 annas each. Dr. Thom in alluding to the diseases treated says that cholera and small-pox did not prevail, and that fever of a serious kind brought up patients to the number of one half less than the previous year, though fevers of the ordinary character were more numerous. Rheumatic affections gave a large increase, as did also those resulting from syphilis. Speaking of the latter, the Surgeon-General says:—"It is quite certain that none of our civil hospital or dispensary returns present a true statement of the extent of the latter disease, which, with the apathy so characteristic of the people, is looked upon with unconcern, and is rarely seen for treatment until some of its worst effects have been produced." Amongst diseases classed under the head local, those of the nervous system, the eye, and lungs show an increase, those of the intestines too, such as diarrhœa and dysentery show an increase, but not to the extent of the former, whilst minor affections were also slightly in advance over the previous year. The largest item on the returns was from affections of the skin and superficial textures. Poisons showed an increase, while the cases of snake-bite were fewer than in the preceding year. The attendance for injuries of various kinds was largely increased, and the ready treatment in this class of cases shows, in the opinion of the Surgeon-General, the useful character of the dispensaries better than anything else. This character is further exhibited in the minor surgical operations of which there have been over 1,000 more than in the previous year. The Christians—European and Eurasian—largely avail themselves of the dispensaries, and the number of women and children belonging to this class who sought relief during the year were in excess of the preceding year—1,101 and 1,200 respectively. The Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Parsees also largely attend the dispensaries, not only themselves but their families, and the great and increasing extent to which they apply to them for relief for their wives and children fully justifies, we consider, the Surgeon General in deducing from the fact a widespread popularity for the institutions. The total attendance of the three races was as follows:—

Caste.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Mahomedans.	64,689	20,466	33,112	118.267
Hindoos	161,324	55,830	85,361	302.515
Parsees	4,919	3,959	5,784	14,262

These figures speak for themselves as to the popularity of the institutions, which it appears to us seems pretty equal amongst the three races. The Mahomedans and Parsees may show proportionately a little less on the returns than the Hindoos, but it must be remembered that the two former are much more liberal in their mode of living than the latter, and that they pay for private attendance on their families which the mild Hindoo would seldom dream of doing. The Surgeon-General is of opinion that every means should be tried for making these institutions self-supporting, but he had rather leave to Committees the onus of fixing rates for payment, &c.

There are a good many suggestions in the Report made by the Surgeon-General, as well as by the Deputy Surgeon-General, which we think deserve more attention than the curt "cannot be entertained" bestowed on them by the Government Resolution; and if the utility of the institutions is to be further developed, we would suggest that on the coming up of future administration reports they receive more consideration, and be treated more as the matured opinions of men well qualified to advance them than as mere documents affording a display for that curt and flippant criticism but too apparent in Resolutions coming out of late years. Dr. Thom has written a very practical and able report on which he is to be congratulated, and the Deputy Surgeons General deserve much credit for the evident pains they have taken in developing institutions which are after all but as yet in their infancy.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE rumour that a native gentleman holding a high judicial office at Poona was likely to be dismissed the Government service for having nursed the agitation at Poona in favour of the ex-Gaekwar turns out to have been a rumour and nothing more. At all events, the Government of Bombay has taken no action in the matter; nor can it well do so, as the Poona memorials were addressed directly to the Government of India. Moreover, the gentleman referred to was, it seems, absent in Bengal on leave during the greater part of the time the agitation was at its height in Poona, though we suppose he would not care to deny that he knew what was going on and that his sympathies were with his own people. We are glad for this gentleman's own sake that he can clear himself in this satisfactory manner from the suspicion of being the author of either of the two Poona memorials. He is a man of rare capacity, and we should be sorry if any ill happened to him. But at the same time we cannot subscribe to the free and easy doctrine that the Government of India ought, for the sake of encouraging freedom of speech, to permit its own judicial officers, in such a case as the ex-Gaekwar's, to prepare, before the conclusion of the Inquiry, a memorial stating that the case for the prosecution has completely broken down, and demanding the liberation of the prince put on his trial by the Government itself. To pardon such an outrageous attempt at dictation would be to put a premium on indiscipline in the public service.

THE following extract from a Baroda letter in the *Times* of April 7 shows that the Baroda correspondent of that journal during the trial is an adept in the art of malicious insinuations, "Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike," he in the most disingenuous way conveys to the English public the impression that the whole case for the prosecution was prepared by bitter enemies of the Gaekwar, and that prominent British officials were partners in the conspiracy. We refer especially to the passage in which Bhow Poonekur—about whom personally we need say nothing further than that the correspondent does him great injustice—is described as the agent of the Collector of Surat. Any one in England who reads what is said of Mr. Hope—that he "is known to have long cherished a strong antipathy, *more or less righteous*, to the survey and revenue administration of the Gaekwars"—and who then notes that this near neighbour and bitter enemy to Mulharrao sent Bhow Poonekur to Baroda, will at once infer—and the correspondent no doubt meant he should infer—that the Collector of Surat was engaged in a plot for putting the Gaekwar off the throne. Unless this was the object Mr. Wood had in view, what possible motive can he have had for introducing into his letter any mention of the Collector of Surat and his supposed animosity to the Gaekwar? Of course, we in India know that Mr. Wood's insinuations are groundless; but this extract gives one a fair idea of the base arts by which a very despicable set of people have succeeded in inflaming public opinion in England against the Government of India:—

> Bhow Poonekur is the man who gave Colonel Phayre early information as to the ingredients that would probably be found in the poisoned cup. It would seem he had been called chiefly to enable the prosecution to push back the responsibility for that secret and confidential information to one Bulwantrao, a natural son of the late Khunderao Gaekwar, who was not himself called. Bhow Poonekur got the opportunity of giving a reason or excuse for his frequent presence at the Residency—namely, that he is guardian to a Mussulman minor, who is a ward of the British Government, and owns certain estates in the Baroda territory. Bhow Poonekur holds this appointment from the Collector of Surat, who, being a near neighbour of the Gaekwar's, is known to have long cherished a strong antipathy, more or less righteous, to the survey and revenue administration of these Princes. The witness, a skilful, not to say crafty, Brahmin, gave Serjeant Ballantine no little trouble in formally eliciting the simple but notorious and significant facts that he was one of the most active agents in bringing up and coaching complainants against the Gaekwar during the sitting of Sir R. Meade's Commission of 1873-4; that he constantly supplied Colonel Phayre with information as to the doing of the Gaekwar and his Durbar; that he, a marked and active opponent of the Gaekwar, was in daily association with Colonel Phayre; and that it was he who informed the Colonel that his Highness was preparing an appeal against him which became the now famous *khureeta* of the 2nd of November that resulted in the Colonel's recall. This last admission was only dragged from the witness on Colonel Phayre's own testimony to the fact being read out to him. The significance of this man's unwilling evidence was to indicate that intriguers bitterly hostile to the Gaekwar had the *entree* to the Residency and ready access to the ear of the Resident.

THE "*TIMES*" ON BARODA AFFAIRS.

A PERUSAL of the articles on the Baroda inquiry which appeared in the London *Times* on the 6th and 7th of April respectively, ought to convince all, except the most violent partizans, that the name and prestige of a great journal are no longer guarantees that it will be conducted with common prudence and circumspection. The general tone of the articles is objectionable enough, assuming, as they do, the treachery of Bhow Poonakur, the conscious complicity of Colonel Phayre in a conspiracy, and the inability of the Government of India through its advisers to come to a right decision in the case; but, as we know the source which supplied the information on which these articles were written, we are not surprised at the unpatriotic bias which they manifest. What may really be wondered at is the simplicity which allowed an editor to adopt the views of a correspondent on so serious a matter without satisfying himself as to the course of events between the date of the alleged crime and the "high-handed proceeding" which has evoked his virtuous indignation.

Upon reading these articles any one would naturally come to the conclusion that the only information on which Government acted was that furnished by Colonel Phayre, on whose testimony, direct and indirect, we are told, the Viceroy and his advisers "necessarily relied."

No doubt Colonel Phayre's reports first brought the attempted poisoning to the knowledge of the Viceroy, but the fact that the inquiry was not ordered until long after Colonel Phayre had left Baroda, and that nearly all the evidence on which the prosecution rested was taken when his influence there had entirely ceased, ought not to have escaped an editor who wished to lay an impartial record of events before his readers. We have not a file of the *Times* by us at this moment, but, if our memory does not fail us, Mr. Scoble's visit to Baroda in January and Mr. Souter's summons to Calcutta during the same month for the express purpose of laying the evidence before the Viceroy were both the subjects of telegrams to England. And even supposing this not to have been the case a little attention to the dates certified before the Commission should have saved the editor from the gross and misleading blunder which he has committed in saying, as he does, that "the suspicions collected and presented by Colonel Phayre and coloured by his individuality were the entire case on which the Government must have acted in directing the arrest and prosecution of the Gaekwar, and it cannot be concealed that the charges of the Resident were too easily accepted by the Viceroy and made the subject of a solemn public inquiry without that private examination of the evidence which a public prosecutor is bound to make before he brings a charge before a magisterial commission."

And here we may ask, what Colonel Phayre has done to merit the obloquy with which the *Times* has tried to cover him? Supposing that the poisoned cup had been drained, and death had ensued, would the Government have consoled his friends with the assurance that it served him right and nothing more need be done? If not, why should it be a graver error for Government to listen to his story after his escape, than it would be for a policeman where murder had been attempted to commence an inquiry by hearing the statement of the half-murdered man? He may be, for aught we know, the "irritable, suspicious, querulous man, swift in coming at conclusions and eager in receiving rumours to confirm them" which the *Times*, apparently on Serjeant Ballantine's authority, declares him to be; but that is no reason why he should be murdered with impunity or silenced if he calls for justice on the assassin, and that is all, as far as we can see, that he has done in this matter, all the arguments of Serjeant Ballantine notwithstanding.

The fact appears to be that the theory on which the defence at Baroda was managed, viz. the corruption of the Police, was found practically untenable, and that it was thought necessary to flavour the dish otherwise before it was submitted to European palates. It was altogether too gross while it depended for its piquancy on such rough spices as police truncheons: to make it go down smoothly it wanted a subtle infusion of political intrigue, and this was given to it by unscrupulously exaggerating the intimacy between Colonel Phayre and Bhow Poonekur and misrepresenting the character of both. Hence the animus which the *Times* has displayed against Colonel Phayre, and the disproportionate importance which it insists upon attaching to the results of his cross-examination. The solemn and oracular paragraphs upon the untrustworthiness of native evidence which both articles contain will amuse any one accustomed to judicial work in this country. No one for a moment supposes that there is not a vast amount of lying amongst natives. Crime must be punished somehow, and, as criminals do not generally select respectable men as confidants and prefer to do their misdeeds without witnesses if possible, it is not to be wondered at if evidence requires to be well sifted before it is received. Still, when the sifting is over some grain of truth may generally be found, and this, proved by its consistency with the circumstances of the case about which there is no dispute, will be enough to turn the balance. It is very possible that English juries might not have convicted Mulharrao on the evidence produced against him, and in that case all we can say is that it is lucky that his fate was not in the hands of an English jury. Evidence which satisfied so critical a Judge as Sir R. Couch ought to pass unchallenged by those who, though they may know something of the difficulties which beset the investigation of truth by the examination of witnesses generally, have not the clue which long practice and acquaintance with native character puts into the heads of men like the three English members of the late Commission.

After reading the sickly sentences in which the *Times* has laid down the law for us, it is a positive relief to turn to the manly article in the *Saturday Review* for April the 3rd. After treating the hysterical shrieks of the inspired organs with good natured sarcasm, the Reviewer comes to the sensible conclusion that "the consideration of the value of the evidence against the Gaekwar and of the success of Serjeant Ballantine's cross-examination may be conveniently postponed." He admits that a *prima facie* case was made out against the Gaekwar, and is careful to avoid the pitfall into which the *Times* writer fell, by pointing out that "the Government did not act on Colonel Phayre's statements." He seems to have been far better instructed as to the nature of the inquiry than the great majority of the readers of the *Times of India* and other sympathizers with Mulharrao were, as he points out that "they were not to decide" but merely to "lay before the Government the evidence they have collected and to state what they think of this evidence." This is just what they have done, and it is some comfort to find that the Press of England could produce one representative to recognize their true functions and to raise his voice against the interested clamours of those who would have insisted on clothing the Commission with full judicial authority, and on counting an equal distribution of voices as equivalent to a full acquittal.

BASIL HUGHES.

April 30.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I send you an extract from the English *Times* of the 3rd of April.

I wonder what "An Anxious Suitor" would think of the Law's Delay if he had a case in the High Court at Bombay. We don't begin to get anxious here till a couple of years or so have gone over our heads after the trial.—Yours, &c.

LIQUIDATOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—On the 3rd of December, 1874, in the Court of Error in the Exchequer Chamber, a suit in which I am interested to the extent of several thousand pounds was fully argued, concluded and only awaited judgment. four of the presiding Judges being decidedly in my favour, the fifth Judge expressing doubt upon the case.

I now learn that I cannot obtain judgment until the sittings after Eastern Term, which ends on the 8th day of May next, so that I have to wait nearly six months for judgment.

A sum of £5,000 to the credit of one's banking account is of great importance to many besides.—Your obedient servant

March 31. AN ANXIOUS SUITOR.

ANOTHER POSTAL GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Negromet" has done well in ventilating his postal grievance in your columns, allow me to follow suit. Why is there no mail train from Bombay for Nassick, &c., until 6 o'clock P.M.?

A train leaves Bombay at 7-30 a.m., reaching Nassick at 2-33 p.m., but it is not a mail train.

Matheran, May 1. RUNCICLE.

** The only reason we know of is that all the Post Office money is wanted for Simla, Allahabad, and Calcutta, and there is none to spare for Bombay.—ED. B. G.

UNEXPECTED LOYALTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the small paragraph which appeared in the *Times of India*, dated 30th April 1875 under the head "Disturbances at Baroda," we beg to state, that as we were present at and took part in the Poona second memorial meeting, no Government servant, to our best belief, took any part in the proceedings of the meeting, and accordingly the statement, "we hear from Poona that several Government servants took part in the meeting in favour of Mulharrao's restoration," is wholly unfounded.

We know, moreover, that the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha did not take any part whatever in connection with the meeting held to memorialize Government for the restoration of Mulharrao.

So far as we are aware the people of Poona are not disposed to take any further action on behalf of Mulharrao.—Yours, &c.,

VENKTESH GOVIND LAILAY,
Pleader, District Court, Poona.
M. Y. RASTAI

Poona, May 1.

A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Going to Carnac Bunder to-day from the Fort by the new road on the east side of the town, I observed that a pipe from one of the out-houses of the European General Hospital empties itself on to the foot-path (west) and the discharge remains where it falls. A talkative Asiatic informed me that the pipe led out of a room where poultices are prepared. Whatever may be discharged does not so much matter, but allowing any liquid to be poured on to a public street shews that the health inspectors are not doing their duty. To those concerned I would also take the liberty of pointing out that a portion of the old Fort wall a little north of the hospital is in a bad state, and, as a good many natives are living in huts just below it, I should not be surprised to hear some day that the said wall had come down, and deprived several of H. M.'s faithful subjects of life. Of course it may be necessary, in order to keep down the population, to dispose of a few hundred natives from time to time, but if so the thing should be done quietly and decently.

DIL PUSSUND.

THE REVIVAL IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your edition of Saturday last, there is an extract from *Vanity Fair* on Mr. Moody. Having attended his services in London, you will perhaps allow me space in your columns to make a few remarks.

What is the reason why the poorer classes in England do not go to Church? It is because of the total want of sympathy between them and the clergy. The common people of Judæa heard Christ gladly because he was one of themselves, because he was identified with them, and entered into all their joys and sorrows, and because he constituted himself their champion and friend. But the Anglican clergy are not like Christ, nor do they preach like Him. They are, as a rule, men of aristocratic leanings, of good family connections, with the instinctive reverence of Englishmen for rank and birth. Their sympathies are with the class to which they belong. They are found ever looking for the good and pleasant things of this life, and therefore the poor fail to recognize any likeness between them and that Master whose life they pretend to follow. "Like priest like people" is an old and true adage. Hence we find the English State Churches, both at home and in India, full of formalism, frivolity, and carelessness of demeanour, and of a meretricious display of dress. The congregations are characterized by an entire absence of devotion, they merely go to see and to be seen, because it is fashionable and respectable to have their intellects exercised with abstruse points of doctrine; in a word, to be amused. Thus it is that plain and earnest seekers after Christ, disgusted with the hypocrisies of religionists, hasten to hear the Word preached in its simplicity by the two American revivalists. But, say the critics, "These men are not ordained, they are unlearned, they have no culture nor refinement, they have not received any university training, they are not gentlemen, they do not move in good society."

The preaching of the Cross is now, as it was in the days of Paul, foolishness to them that perish. Were not the disciples unlearned and ignorant men, and yet did they not revolutionize the world? Christ himself was a mechanic, who had he lived in this flunkeyish generation would have been despised for his plebeian birth, and branded as a dangerous demagogue. What says the scripture? "God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things that are mighty." And, again, "Not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called." The Church was purest and most mighty in its mission when the Gospel was preached by men quite as uncultured and quite as humble as Moody and Sankey. Then its glorious seed was sown. When it was patronised by the rich, the great, the powerful, it became corrupt. Now that it has become respectable, it is dead.

Look at England now with her princely hierarchy, her ecclesiastical machinery, her State Church. What do we behold?

A state of things the very reverse of that inculcated by Christianity: the eager pursuit of mammon: the desire for social honours and advantages, the absence of love and charity between the classes of society, the gradual decay of all high and noble principles. Surely nothing but a revival of primitive Christianity can stay the nation in its downward course.—Yours, &c.,

T. STOYLER SANDERS.

s. s. "Navarino," Bombay, 2nd May.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. AVOCA, Captain J. H. Torbock, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Mr Hamilton.

For Venice—Mr D Andrew, Lieut G Eliot, Dr R Power, Dr A Skeen, and Lieut H C Reynolds.

MR. D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

THE public will learn from the advertisement which is published to-day that Mr. D'Arcy Read has lowered the prices of admission for this evening to his popular entertainment. The opportunities of witnessing this very clever exhibition of ghostly form are now multiplied considerably, and doubtless every one will be anxious to see Mr. D'Arcy Read's "Ghost." They will find a visit there a very agreeable way of spending an evening.

We would direct attention to the notice that to-night will be given the second family performance when the Phantom Christy Minstrels will put in an appearance for the second time in India.

THE FESTIVAL AT MADURA.

A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* that the *Chittra* festival was celebrated at Madura with a splendour far exceeding that of late years. The crowds of devotees from many parts of the country are described as immense. The festival began on the 9th instant, but the great day was the 17th, when, after many a day's suit, the god is supposed to gain the promise of the goddess's hand. On the god's success being proclaimed, the pilgrims shouted applause and congratulation for the space of ten minutes. The marriage was celebrated the following day, when the god and goddess, early in the morning, arrayed in pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, proceeded in slow procession to a *mantapam* which had been erected for their reception by one M. R. Roymatharama Iyer. Here they sat in state till 11 o'clock, when they made a move to another place provided for them by another of their ardent devotees. Here they were visited at 2 o'clock by a god from a village distant three miles. To this god, the new-married deities paid their respects and offered a seat of honour near themselves. Immediately after, the marriage rites were performed by two attendant priests, and the crush and excitement among the thousands of pilgrims, to catch a glimpse of the god at this propitious moment, were indescribable. The marriage was celebrated by the firing of guns, after which a number of dancing-girls performed before the god and goddess for many hours. Meanwhile, all along from the beginning, the pilgrims had been pressing forward to the throne with offerings of cocoanuts and plantains. At midnight the pair, accompanied by the third god, once more set forth in procession, first in palanquins and then riding, the new-married pair on an elephant and the other on a peacock. The following morning the car procession took place, but the visitor god did not take his place on the car with the other god and goddess. The decorations of the car were very rich and substantial, for on the last occasion the wind had denuded the car of most of its ornaments. The priests had laid out Rs. 300 in hiring persons to draw the car, and the number of persons engaged was 800, but they were aided by hundreds more of volunteers, it being considered a great honour to put a hand to the ropes on such an occasion. So numerous were the men drawing the car, and so eager were they about their task that the procession had completed the usual circuit by 8 o'clock, or in two hours from the time it started; whereas it has been customary for a whole day to be occupied in performing the journey, by stages. At 11 o'clock that—the second—night, the third god returned to his own place. The next day many of the pilgrims returned to their homes in great joy, looking forward to much prosperity in a year so propitiously begun. The usual custom of giving silk cloths to all the priests of the temple, at the cost of the *Devastanum* fund, was departed from this year—wisely, our correspondent thinks, for the priests live in utter idleness and never put in an appearance except when there is something to be given away.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

INSTALLATION OF THE RANEE JUMNABAEE.

BARODA, 3rd May.

Sir T. Madhava Row arrived this morning at nine o'clock. He was received by Captain Jackson and drove off under the salute of guns. At eight o'clock this morning Mr. Richey, Assistant Resident, accompanied Jumnabaee and her daughter, Tarabaee, to the palace. A grand procession of elephants, troops, and retainers preceded her. On arrival at the palace Tarabaee was placed on the *gadee*, where, on behalf of Jamnabaee who was concealed in a room behind the purdah, she received nuzzeranas and obeisances from Sirdars and a large number of other people. Little Tarabaee behaved cheerfully and precociously. People generally seem delighted, and to-night there will be illuminations in the city in honour of Jumnabaee's return to Baroda.

A CARAVAN ATTACKED NEAR PESHAWUR.

ALLAHABAD, 3rd May.

A Caravan which set out from Peshawur five days since for Cabul, via Fort Michnee, has been plundered by Nowroz Khan; goods valued at three lakhs. An engagement took place between Amir's troops and those of Nowroz three days ago, six miles from Michnee. The Amir lost sixteen men. Caravan merchants returned to Peshawur empty. They report the pass blocked. Nowroz near Michnee.

The 107th, not 109th, will go home next cold weather. Colonel Franks goes to Europe tomorrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REPLY OF BELGIUM TO THE GERMAN NOTE.

LONDON, 3rd May.

The reply of Belgium, on the subject of the laws regulating the licence of the Press, does not treat generally of the questions in the German Note and reserves declaring any resolutions.

The Bill for the suppression of Religious Orders has been introduced into the Prussian Diet.

LONDON, 1st May, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats very dull.

Fair Dhollers 5 5/16d.	
Exchange on India	1/9⅞ to 1/10d.
Oriental Bank shares	£47-10
Chartered do.	£16-10
Do. Mercantile shares	£22-10
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£21
3 per cent. Consols for account	93¼
5 do. French Rente, 1872	103½
Bar Silver	57

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. the Governor will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. to-day for Mahableshwur. A salute of 17 guns will be fired at the Saluting Battery at the moment His Excellency leaves

Sir A. Clarke will, it is stated, leave Singapore to take up his appointment as Director of Public Works in India, on the 20th of this month.

We regret to learn that the Hon'ble J. K. Bythell, Member of the Legislative Council, has been ordered home on account of ill-health, and will leave by next Monday's mail.

By an obvious misprint the yearly value of the imports of cotton manufactures into India was stated at £1,700.000 instead of £17,000,000, in our first leading article of yesterday.

The following telegram was received at Madras on Friday last from the Secretary of State for India:—"The Queen desires me to convey the expression of her very sincere sympathy to Lady Hobart for whose bereavement she feels deeply."

It is understood that there will be an important concentration of troops in the Punjab in the ensuing winter, the object being chiefly to mark fittingly the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

A Brussels correspondent of a London paper telegraphs:—"It is announced that German Jesuits wish to purchase one of the finest properties near Verviers. The Belgian Government has declared that, if the purchase be completed, the law relating to foreigners will be applied."

It is said that Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Assistant to the Secretary Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, will be the Editor of the *Statistical Reporter* lately purchased by the Government of India from Mr. Knight for Rs. 20,000. He will edit the publication directly under the Hon'ble Mr. Eden's supervision.

The Behar paper states that the minor Maharajas of Durbhungah and Cooch Behar intend shortly making a trip to Cashmere, visiting most of the important places in the North West Provinces and the Punjab. They will be accompanied in their tour by their attendant tutors, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Kneller.

Captain Arthur, Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Meerut Division, who was suffering from a stroke of paralysis, is said by the Simla paper to be progressing towards convalescence. Those best competent to judge entertain the hope of his early restoration to health. The attack, though sudden and severe, was of a partial character.

The latest report of the state of the crops and prospects of the season in the several districts of the Central Provinces describes the state of agricultural prospects as being favourable. The weather in some parts is said to have been cool and clear, in others the hot winds were blowing steadily. Cholera in a few places had appeared but food grains were abundant and prices continue easy.

The total deaths registered in the Punjab for the week ending 3rd April, were 6,064, the number for the previous week being 5,974. There was 1 death registered under the head of cholera,—it occurred at Sadhaurah, in the Umballa district. The total deaths from small pox were 346, the number in the previous week being 305. There were 296 male and 289 female births registered.

The verdict of the jury at the inquest in Madras on the bodies of the natives who lost their lives in the accident at the Wallajah Bridge, from the overcrowding during the funeral of the late Lord Hobart, was as follows:—"Death by drowning, accidentally, through the wooden pathway attached to the Wallajah Bridge giving way at the time of the passing of the funeral procession of the late Governor, Lord Hobart."

The crop and weather report for the N. W. Provinces for the week ending the 29th April, 1875, shows no change. From Basti the harvest is reported on as follows:—"Though the harvest in this district has been generally good, yet in Tahsil Captainganj frost and blight appear to have done serious mischief, and sugar-cane has, in a great measure, failed. The wheat and barley outturn in this tahsil is estimated at three-fourths, sugar-cane and gram at one-half, and arhar and peas at one-fourth of an average crop."

The *Madras Times* learns from his Trichinopoly correspondent of another outbreak at the Trichinopoly jail. An attempt was made by a party of convicts to escape from the jail on Wednesday. The convicts armed with some of the working implements, within their reach, attempted to effect an escape through the large or outer gate of the jail. A good deal of commotion ensued, and things took such a serious turn that the police guard fired on the convicts and hit about ten or eleven of them, four being mortally wounded.

One of the German correspondents of a London paper writes:—George Herwegh died at Baden on the 7th inst. He was born at Stuttgart in 1817, and created in 1841 an immense sensation in all German-speaking countries by the publication of a volume of poems, "Gedichte eines Lebendigen," in which a passionate lyrical strain was united to the expression of revolutionary sentiment of the old French school, the glorification of revolution for the sake of revolution. In 1848 he took part in the revolutionary movement in the Grand Duchy of Baden. Since then he has lived in retirement, mostly in Switzerland, and never shown again a sign of that poetic spirit which in the years from 1841 till 1848 made his name a household word in Germany.

The selfish practice of importers of Australian horses bringing men to this country in charge of their animals, and then turning them adrift, rather than pay their passage back again, is being repeated in Ceylon, and the increasing number of vagrants has alarmed the Friend-in-Need Society. The Honorary Treasurer of that Society is endeavouring to get some measure enacted similar to the Indian European Vagrancy Act. He writes:—"It is morally culpable to bring such men to this country without providing means for their leaving it again, and it should be punishable otherwise. We should, in all probability, have a number of them coming on the Friend-in-Need Society, but its funds are specially intended for the relief of the local distress which always prevails, and its office-bearers, very rightly, are always averse to expending sums of money in deporting or maintaining men of the class in question."

The Commander-in-Chief has published the results of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, held at Umballa in October last. The four prizes for the best general collection were awarded to the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, and 1-11th, 1-8th and 109th Regiments respectively. It is pleasing to observe that the number of native regiments contributing to the Exhibition has increased, and His Excellency trusts that commanding officers will continue to encourage their men to compete at future Exhibitions. The quality and workmanship of the goods exhibited were, as a rule, excellent; but, as on former occasions, the prices put upon some articles were too high to ensure sale. Altogether, the result of this Exhibition has been a success, and the Commander-in-Chief desires to express his best thanks to Major-General P. Hill, C. B., and the committee who superintended the details, as well as to all others concerned, for their exertions in bringing about such a result. The next Exhibition, confined to the Bengal Presidency, will be held at Meean Meer in the autumn of 1875.

The *Hindu Patriot* takes a creditably moderate view of the Baroda case. While criticising the inconsistency of the Government, it admits that nobody but "blind partisans" can deny the truth of the finding that the Gaekwar was unfit to rule, and that, from the time Lord Northbrook turned his attention to the affairs of Baroda, he "has been actuated by one object, viz., the good of the millions who owned allegiance to the Gaekwar." While regretting that Lord Northbrook did not avoid "the circuitous path which has unnecessarily brought an essentially righteous policy into discredit, and cast a slur upon his fair fame," our contemporary allows that he has effectively solved the problem of protecting the subject from the tyranny of a native prince. At the same time the *Patriot* holds that the Government of India had rendered itself partly responsible for the misgovernment of Baroda, by winking, through its agent, at the oppressions of Khunderao, and by allowing Mulharrao to be put on the throne, although "it was notorious that he did not possess a single qualification for the government of such a vast territory." Our contemporary acknowledges the wisdom of the arrangements made by Her Majesty's Government for the future administration of Baroda, and describes the permission granted to Khunderao's widow to adopt, as a masterly stroke of policy, which will go far to reconcile the House of Baroda and its subjects to the revolution.

Calcutta, it seems, the *Englishman* tells us, is not going to retire into its usual chrysalis state this hot weather. We hear—indeed, we may say we know (for we have seen the prospectus)—that the old Philharmonic meetings are to be revivified, and that the Town Hall is soon to resound with the musical strains of the "Calcutta Orchestral Society." There has been some difficulty, we believe, in setting the thing going, owing to the necessity of being secure against the chances of a possibly weak subscription list; but the "ten righteous" men have been found to act the part of guarantors, and the musical public may take their tickets with the comfortable assurance that they at least will get the worth of their money. The Town Hall has been appropriated to the Society on very favourable terms, and the concerts are to commence at once. The Orchestra will be composed of professionals and amateurs, the nucleus being the ten musicians of last season's Italian Opera. These last are, we believe, very efficient performers. They did not give entire satisfaction during the Opera season, but this, we imagine, was from unsympathetic leading, combined, perhaps, with a little insubordinate feeling on the part of the performers themselves. Herr Stoekel, who is to conduct the Orchestra at the Town Hall, is a good musician as well as a disciplinarian; and we have no doubt that the result will be music such as has not been heard in Calcutta for many a day. Everything seems to promise well for the undertaking. There will be singing as well as playing and most of the amateurs of music in Calcutta have promised their help. There is every prospect of a succession of pleasant evenings in Mr. Hogg's spacious assembly rooms.

In another column will be found an extract from the *Indian Daily News*, headed "The Burmah Difficulty." The following remarks from the same paper will be found useful. Our contemporary says:—"In another part of our paper, we give, from an occasional correspondent, a letter from Mandalay. We give the letter a place on several grounds. As a contribution to political literature it has a certain interest at the present juncture, and we have reason to believe that it represents the 'Burmah difficulty' from the point of view of His Majesty of the White Elephant and the Golden Foot. In this respect it is worthy of attention, for so far as we are aware, the statement of the case, from the Avan side, has not been given to the public. It will be seen that the statements of the case are essentially different from those on which the English and the Indian press have formed their comments. We do not say that it is more correct or more worthy of belief. But in the spirit of common fairness that will commend itself to our countrymen, we give the letter publicity, that the King may not be condemned on *ex parte* statements, and find no one to hear what he has to say for himself. It will be seen that the fact of the King's complicity in the obstructions that our expeditions have met in their efforts to pass through Burmah to China, is explicitly denied. Of course, if this denial is a violation of truth, following and intended to conceal a breach of political faith, it will not avail. But if it be correct it should tend very much to prevent any obstruction in future, and even commit the King to an active assistance that should go far either to ensure success, or clear him from the suspicion of complicity."

A Mandalay correspondent's letter dated 10th April, which reached the *Rangoon Mail* on Sunday, the 19th April, contains rumours of war and disturbances in Burmah. The Burmese at Bhamo apprehended an attack on that town from the Kachins on account of the crucifixion of some relation of a Kachin chief for theft. It seems that about the end of March a Kachin was apprehended at a village below Bhamo called Shoay Goo with a copper pot in his possession. The owner of the pot accused the Kachin of trying to steal it and had him brought before the Bhamo Woon who ordered him to be crucified. This cruel order was carried out when it was found that the accused was a brother of a Kachin Tsaubwa. The body instead of being exposed, as is customary, was thrown into the Irrawaddy, and the Kachin Tsaubwa sent a message he would burn Shoay Goo and Bhamo within one month. This very much alarmed the inhabitants who daily expect to be attacked. As from their proceeding they expect a difficulty with the English, one would imagine these arrogant people would try to conciliate the Kachins and all hill tribes. Instead of doing so they seem to be treating them with more than usual contumely and injustice, and if circumstances take the British forces to Bhamo, the bad treatment of the Kachins and other tribes by the Burmese will assist us greatly. It was reported in Mandalay that a serious difference had arisen in Bhamo between the Burmese Governor and the British Assistant Political Agent, Captain Cook. A number of Panthay refuges (about 90) arrived at Bhamo and delivered themselves up to Captain Cook and asked to be sent to Rangoon. They had been for months hiding in the jungles from the Chinese troops who murder Panthays in cold blood whenever they see them. Captain Cook received the men in his compound after disarming them. The Woon afterwards objected to the proceeding and asked Captain Cook to give up the men. This, of course, he refused to do, as they were then under British protection. The matter, our correspondent says, has been referred to Captain Strover at Mandalay by Captain Cook, and to the King by the Bhamo Governor, but meanwhile the Panthays are within the British Residency compound.

The *Indian Daily News* contains the following remarks:—"One may almost be forgiven for harbouring a suspicion that the Gaekwaree wire-pullers have not yet given up all hope of working the oracle. The *Times of India* publishes a special telegram from England that 'while acknowledging the difficulties of the Governor-General's situation, the press generally condemns the deposition of the Gaekwar. The *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* deprecate the theory and constitutional practice of despotism. It is understood that a motion will be made in the House of Commons on the subject.' We cannot understand how two such presumably well informed and well-advised journals as the *Times* and the *Pall Mall* could be induced twice to commit themselves on the same, or on a kindred subject. That the *Times* was improperly influenced in its premature judgment, based on Colonel Phayre's cross-examination, has been generally assumed, if it has not been admitted by the paper itself. And we cannot understand how the two papers should have rushed to conclusions concerning the deposition of the Gaekwar, when the evidence, with the reasons for the conclusion could not possibly have been before them, except on the supposition that they have again been 'got at,' or that the telegram is an exaggeration of the real purport of the *Times* articles. The former telegrams certainly led people to believe that the conclusions or opinions were far more emphatic than they ultimately proved to be; and the present telegram bears on its face more than suspicion. The sentence, as to the opinion of the two papers on the theory and constitutional practice of despotism, is a puzzle, and the reader may beat about for alternative readings, and speculate whether there are not some errors either in transmission, or a misprint in the office of our contemporary. As to the contemplated movement in the House of Commons, it is not likely to be a very serious one. The extent of it will probably be in the first place to move for the papers connected with the trial. They will be granted as a matter of course; and there cannot be much doubt as to the result in the minds of the members of the House. It is not likely that any motion in the House of Commons can have any influence whatever. The deposition of Mulharrao has been effected by the Ministry at present in office, with a majority at their back which, on such a subject, they would almost command to a man. It is not likely that the Opposition, who are the friends of the Viceroy in a "party" sense, would take any action that might place him in a position less agreeable than it already is. We rather incline to regard the telegram as so many idle words, a straw thrown upon the stream to try the current. If the expression of opinion by the English Press be in any way decided—one way or the other—it ought not to be left to private telegrams to make the fact known in India."

HOME GOSSIP.

The Fashions.—Books.—Pictures.—Captain Boyton.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GROSVENOR SQUARE, 9th April.

My dearest Mary,—I told you in my last letter I would, next time I wrote, give you a description of some very quaint and pretty fancy dresses I have seen worn lately at different fancy dress balls I have been to; they may give you ideas if you require any yourself, and perhaps help your friends. A witch, if properly got up, is a most effective costume: a red satin petticoat, bordered to about the depth of half a yard with cats' heads, snakes, lizards and bats, cut out in black velvet, a tunic of grey satin caught up at the sides with long green and yellow flexible snakes twisting about, a snake twined round the waist rearing up its head in front, a high crowned hat with a snake coiled round it and a broomstick in the hand. A magpie is a capital dress: a short satin skirt, divided down the middle of back and front, half black and half white, a gauze tablier in front edged with feathers, a basque bodice with a fichu of feathers, satin ribbon tied in a small bow round the throat, and the high gauze caps are all half and half, so that seen on one side the wearer is all black, on the other all white; the distinction must be kept up in boots, stockings, earrings and gloves. Another good dress and very simple is, Mary, Mary, quite contrary, how does your garden grow? A short blue cashmere skirt, with pictures of the prettiest faces you can get cut out and pasted in a row about 2 inches from the bottom of the skirt, a deep crimson silk tunic very much bunched up behind and trimmed with cockle shells, a blue velvet round the throat, with little silver bells hanging from it, the hair in long curls fastened back, with broad blue velvet on which is sewn bells and cockleshells of silver. "Grace Darling" is also good. A short dark blue satin skirt, over it a tunic and bodice of red and white striped cashmere, the tunic tied back with blue ribbons and anchors, ropes, life-buoy and a lighted lantern at the side; the bodice has a deep sailor collar, with a twist of white gauze along the top, a blue tie knotted in front, and a scarlet crochet headdress. "The Press" is very comical, but I cannot call it pretty, the girl I saw in it was dressed entirely in paper, a short skirt with plaited flounces to the waist, composed of illustrated papers with portraits and other pictures and slips heading them, bearing the names of *The Times, Saturday Review, Daily News, Standard*, and other well known papers; the body was composed entirely of the *Matrimonial News*, coloured quill pens, an ink bottle and sealing-wax were stuck in the hair. The "White Cat" was also a very successful dress. A white silk dress edged with several rows of white fur about 4 inches deep, a loose white fur mantle the body high and trimmed with fur, a little hood on the head composed of a white cat's head stuffed. A "Carrier Pigeon" also looked very well. She was dressed in white tulle with a tunic and body of feathers, her hair was powdered and arranged with two wings placed in the same way as Mercury is usually represented in pictures; round her neck she wore a *billet doux* suspended by black velvet. If you want an inexpensive dress, and at the same time a very pretty one, you could not do better than choose the "Gleaner." A black and yellow striped petticoat with a red tunic looped up on one side, a high chemisette of mull white muslin drawn up to the throat and sleeves coming to the elbow, over this a low yellow body bound with black velvet, a wide trimmed hat of fancy straw lined with blue and wreathed with corn daisies and poppies, a small bouquet of the same on the front of the body, a wide blue scarf fastened high up on the right hip, crossing the dress in front and falling low on the other side, where it is carelessly tied round a small sheaf of corn This costume can be made in either cambric, cashmere, or silk, but I prefer cambric as it is now in character. I could tell you heaps more beautiful and effective dresses, but I have not time, and I will finish my account by telling you my own dress in the last ball of the kind I was at. I went as Lucy Ashton in the Bride of Lammermoor. The skirt of my dress was made with a long sweeping train, and clinging closely to me, the front was beautifully embroidered with silver thread and small pearls, a white satin tunic covered with white tulle, a bouquet of white rosebuds in the front of the body and another bunch in my hair fastening in a long white tulle veil which nearly covered my dress and partly my face, the only ornament I wore was a broken gold coin fastened round my neck with a blue ribbon. The fashions are little changed since I last wrote to you, not a vestige of crinoline is worn, nothing but a tournure which raises the dress at the back only, the skirts are all long and very scanty, three yards and a half is the proper width round and a long narrow train behind. Polonaises are quite discarded and costumes are fast dying out. Mantles are to be worn this summer of various shapes. Tunics are still worn, but tabliers are much more fashionable either pointed in front or square, having the fullness caught up at the waist so as to make a sort of frill, long sash-ends and bows tying them at the back, the bodices all have basques, some longer, some shorter in the front than the back, and pockets are introduced in these basques in all sorts of out-of-the-way places. All the bonnets are the round hat shape and worn very much at the back of the head, they are much larger than they were, and have wreaths of flowers both inside the brim and round the crown, tulle strings, which commence in the centre of the back of the bonnet and are tied in large bows under the chin. Before finishing my gossip about dress, I must tell you I went to the last drawing room and saw numbers of lovely dresses of course, but all eyes were fixed on the Duchess of Edinburgh, who was a mass of diamonds; her dress was rich blue velvet trimmed with sable, at least this was the train, the petticoat and bodice were of satin the same rich colour, literally covered with diamonds, there were broad bands of them across the front of the skirt finished off with large tassels all of the same precious stones, she had a diadem on her head, necklace, earrings, brooch stomacher and bracelets, all of the most magnificent diamonds. It was really too dazzling, and I felt it quite a relief to turn to the Princess of Wales who was looking sweeter than ever and most tastefully dressed in violet velvet and satin trimmed with fur, and a necklace, earrings, and tiara of pearls and diamonds. The Baroness Rothschild's opera cloak was magnificent. I am told the fringe alone cost £45! It is white cashmere lined with white satin, and embroidered with pink and white silk, the fringe is white, jet beads interspersed with tassels of pink coral. You would think that, now dresses are made so scanty and cling so closely, good figures must be distinguished from bad, but no such thing, they are making tournures in Paris now to imitate exactly the human frame modelled like a Venus. Encased in one of these even a skeleton looks shapely. Some of these new tournures are made of plaited straw, some of steel covered with quilted silk. In either case the illusion, or delusion if you will, is perfect, what will not vanity do?

You ask me about books in your last letter. You ought to read Mr. Molloy's "Our Autumn holiday on French Rivers," he being a friend of yours. If you can imagine a 19th century "Sentimental Journal," with the peculiar gravity and scholarly breeding of Sterne replaced by the rapid, careless, and to some extent slangy, manner of our own times, that is the kind of work which Mr. Molloy has thrown off in the intervals of his other studies. I do not say this in depreciation, for his book is lively, clever, pleasant, and amusing, there is a wilful oddity and abruptness, a humour with an occasional dash of a more tender feeling in it that is very taking, but it is thoroughly modern in its assumption of doing everything in a mighty hurry as if nothing were worth many words. However, there are so many good stories in it, and so many picturesque descriptions, it is impossible not to be pleased with it, or to fail in catching its tone of exhilaration and enjoyment. Another book I have been reading of quite a different kind, but which has interested me very much, is entitled Madam de Girardin, by Tinbert de St. Amand, with unpublished letters of Chateaubriand, Lamartine and Rachel. It gives a memoir of Rachel contributed by her sister Sarah which, with a few slight alterations, might be converted into one of the most hope-inspiring Christmas tales that ever cheered a poverty-stricken family. It says that as a little girl Rachel was hideous, hoarse voiced, undergrown, lean, and sallow, very taciturn, with large hands and feet, and a double row of upper teeth which made her beautifully formed lips appear coarse and deformed. These teeth were afterwards drawn by the advice of Cheron, the famous singing master. He it was who gave the first opening to the girls, Rachel and her sister Sarah. When they were nine and ten years old they used to give open air concerts in Paris, their theatre was a hoop which they placed upon two stools and hung round with venetian lamps. Within this they stood, their arms round each other's waists, singing and reciting. On a snowy day Cheron first saw them, thinly clad and miserable looking, singing in their illuminated hoop. Sarah's prettiness and the expression of energy on Rachel's ugly face attracted him, and listening, he discovered great dramatic power and offered to teach them for nothing. But you must read the book yourself, it will quite repay you; the life of Madame de Girardin is very interesting also, and so are the letters of Chateaubriand and Lamartine. I do not know if it is translated into English, I read it in French which I much prefer, as I always think books lose by translation.

I went the other day to see the exhibition of pictures in the French Gallery, it is just opened for the season, and there are an unusually good collection of pictures this year. I have not time to tell you about them in this letter, with the exception of one, which has haunted me ever since I have seen it. It is exhibited separately in an upper room, and will, I should think, attract great crowds to see it. It is the head of our Saviour painted on a cloth, by Gabriel Max, of Munich. You remember the old tradition which says, that as our Saviour was on His way to be crucified, bearing the cross, Saint Veronica who was standing among the crowd gave Him her veil as He passed to wipe His face. When he returned it to her the sacred image was impressed upon it; it is this image that the picture by Gabriel Max represents, but the wonderful part of it is, that when you first look at the picture the eyes are closed as if in death, but, as you continue to look, they appear to open and gaze at you, with such a mournful sweet sad look, that I cannot describe the impression it gave me. I could hardly tear myself away, and, as I have said before, it has haunted me ever since. But the most curious part of the illusion is, that, after the eyes have once opened, you cannot again see them shut, it is truly a most wonderful picture. In my next letter I will give you an account of some of the Royal Academy pictures of which I have had a private view.

I want to tell you about a little trip we took to the Isle of Wight the other day, when we were much gratified by seeing Captain Boyton perform his wonderful feats in the water. We were staying at an hotel at Cowes, and were fortunate enough to receive an invitation to go on board one of the royal yachts, so we had a good view of everything. You have of course heard all about Captain Boyton and his wonderful life preserving dress, and no doubt you read in the papers of his trip from London to Greenwich, and all the wonders he performed while floating in the water. This exhibition at Cowes was by the Queen's express wish, and she, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, witnessed it from the deck of the Alberta. At eleven o'clock Captain Boyton appeared on the deck fully equipped in his india-rubber dress, which is a dark grey colour. He is a very tall fine looking man; he walked up to the quarter deck, bowed low to the Queen, and then with his paddle in his hand walked down to the gangway and jumped into the sea. First he paddled off to a buoy near, and, opening his locker, he took out a small square sail which he fixed to his feet, and floated back to the royal yacht at a most prodigious rate. After this he took some tools out of his locker, and getting hold of some planks and bits of wood which were floating near the buoy, he sawed and hammered away, till he had made a most respectable looking raft. He then took a carrier pigeon out of the locker which he sent off, to show, I suppose, one of the uses to which the apparatus can be applied. After this he again opened his inexhaustible locker, and took out a knife and fork and eating and drinking utensils. Sitting on his raft he appeared to make a very good luncheon, after which, a sailor from a boat near having handed him a fishing rod, in a very short time he hauled out of the water a very fine fish, and after sending up some rockets, he lighted his cigar, put up his umbrella, and still floating, opened the morning's paper and began to read. The Queen and Princess Beatrice leant over the bulwarks of the yacht watching him with great interest. It was certainly a most curious and wonderful sight; it was very windy and cold and the sea very rough, the waves quite large and rolling along with a heavy swell, but Captain Boyton was quite as much at his ease as if sitting in a luxurious drawing room. After taking off his india-rubber dress, he went again to the quarter deck to receive the Queen's congratulations. She asked him to show her the dress and explain its principles to her which he did, and she then gave him an order for a similar suit to be made for each of her yachts, and also requested he would send her a telegram to Osborne telling her how he fared on his trip across the Channel. He is going on Friday from Dover to Boulogne. Leaving Dover at 10 o'clock at night, he hopes to reach Boulogne by daylight the next morning; it is a distance of 40 miles and will tax his strength, energy, and capability of endurance to the utmost, still few doubt his accomplishing what he proposes to do, which, should he succeed, may be recorded as one of the wonders of the 19th century.

And now before closing my letter I must tell you of two other Americans of a very different stamp, but who are at the present time exercising a great influence over many thousands in our great metropolis. I speak of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the great American revivalists, who are drawing such crowded audiences to all parts of London. Hundreds of thousands have been to hear them since they came to London in the beginning of March; they have three meetings a day, and their congregations vary from 10,000 to 20,000 at each meeting; all go from the highest to the lowest, for several members of the royal family have been; the Prime Minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and so downwards, to the little waifs and strays from the back alleys and slums. As you know I am no friend to Revivals and Revivalists. I think, as a rule, they are got up by men and women of an excitable temperament, who seize upon religion as a means of letting off some of their superfluous energy, and care very little what they say or do, as long as they can make a sensation, and see their names in print; for these reasons they promulgate the most startling doctrines, because in these sensational days the public require strong spiced food to gratify their unhealthy appetites. Thinking in this way, for some time I would not go and hear Mr. Moody, but at last, being persuaded almost against my will, I went one evening to the Agricultural Hall, and I have never in my life been so impressed with any preaching as I was by what I heard that night. There is nothing excitable in Mr. Moody's manner, and he represses every kind of excitement in his congregation, and yet the very calmness and quietness of his manner stirs you more than the most demonstrative manner would do; there is a depth of earnestness when he speaks on the highest and gravest subjects, and a touching pathos when he dwells on any thing sorrowful or sad, that goes straight to the heart. His power lies in his real sincerity and his greater strength in his management of men. He may not be a first class organizer, but he is a born leader about the science of oratory. I should say he knew little, but he is vigorous, direct, and exceedingly eloquent, bearing all before him. His theory is, that any man can be useful if he will get down low enough to work through God. He cares nothing for sect or party, the saving of souls is all he cares for; as he said the other day while your house is on fire you would be glad to save yourself by any fire escape you could lay hold of, you would not stop to inquire who the maker was or whether it was the newest invention. When in Ireland he went to see a Roman Catholic Bishop, the Bishop spoke admiringly of his zeal, but regretted exceedingly he did not belong to his Church. Perhaps I am wrong, said Mr. Moody, I hope you will pray for me, Bishop, that, if so, I may be led into the truth. The Bishop promised, but Mr. Moody insisted he should pray on the spot; the Bishop then knelt and prayed for him, and Mr. Moody afterwards prayed [illegible] for the Bishop. They then parted, but the Bishop always afterwards expressed his great esteem and admiration for him. His tact is of the highest order, and such tact, energy, industry, with thorough unselfishness and sincerity of purpose, added to indomitable perseverance, are seldom to be met with in one man. Conservative in doctrine, he is perfectly radical in method, the effective way is always the best with him. He is a man of about 35, not good looking, but with a very nice expression of face; he is not polished, but neither is he in the least coarse or vulgar, and for the work he is doing an earnest man is better than a highly polished one; his sermons never exceed 30 minutes, and are often shorter. The first time we went to hear him, there were about 20,000 in the hall; it was densely packed from ceiling to floor, and as many as 10,000 had to be turned away; we got good seats near the platform, there were as many as 200 clergy on the platform of all denominations. Dean Stanley was there, and some of the leaders of the High Church and Ritualistic parties, as well as the Moderate Church, Low Church and Dissenters, Lords Shaftesbury, Cavan and Radstock were there, and I was told the Lord Chancellor, but I did not see him. After some beautiful music from Mr. Sankey who has a fine organ on the platform and a most efficient choir to help him, Mr. Moody took for his text, Where art thou? the question put to Adam in the Garden of Eden. Upon this he based a succession of earnest personal appeals, and told most effectively many short anecdotes, they were just such stories as would touch the tenderest feelings, and the secret of Mr. Moody's power was very apparent. It is the faculty, by a rapid succession of rude touches, of producing a vivid picture of the subject he wishes to convey. The last story he told was very touching: of a father who had lost a dearly loved child, the father was inclined to scepticism, and had not much belief in a future state and he mourned for his child as one lost to him for ever; but one night he had a dream and in his dream he saw a river, with a beautiful land beyond and his dear little child dressed in white and looking like an angel, standing by the river and beckoning to him with the words "this way, dear father, this way." He concluded abruptly after this illustration, and called for a few moments of silent prayer, and while all heads were bowed, and far and near there was a sound of hushed subdued sobbing, the faint notes of the organ, scarce louder than the silence, were heard, and before you could decide for certain whether it was actual music or not, Mr. Sankey, in the softest of Pianissimos, was singing—

Come home, come home,
You are weary at heart,
For the way has been dark,
And so lonely and wild
Oh! prodigal child!
Come home, oh come home.

And at the end of each verse the well trained choir, in little more than a whisper, took up the refrain "Come home; come, oh, come home." Organ, soloist, and choir, in the most skilful manner, gradually increased their force of sound until the last verse pealed forth in a rich volume of sound. I cannot describe to you the effect it had upon all present, and when at last the music ceased, the vast multitude still remained kneeling and the silence was so intense, it seemed almost as if they had been changed into statues. I have been several times since both there and to Exeter Hall, and always come away impressed with the same feeling, that Mr. Moody is a thoroughly good earnest man, devoted heart and soul to doing others good, and that a blessing must and will attend his efforts.

I must now say good-bye. Be sure you continue to send me the Summary of the *Bombay Gazette* every mail. We are very much interested in the trial of the Gaekwar of Baroda which is so well and graphically described; it reads like an old eastern romance, or a tale from the *Arabian Nights*, with its lakhs of rupees, its jewels, its poisoning by diamond dust, and all its court intrigues. I think, indeed, you might send me an extra copy each mail there are so many of our friends who are anxious to see it.

Once again good-bye.

Your very attached friend,
CONSTANCE VILLIERS.

BOMBAY.

Owing to Mr. Pedder's continued indisposition, the meeting of the Town Council to-day has been postponed.

The Annual Fair of the Wagashwaree's Temple at Parell will be held to-morrow, the 5th instant, and will continue till the following Sunday.

Erratum.—In line 8 of the last para. of the critical notice of the Gujarathee play entitled 'A Woman keeps a Secret,' in our yesterday's issue, the name *Manijeh* should be read *Feerungeez*.

Theft of Cotton Thread.—Seeram Jumna was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee for having stolen a quantity of cotton thread from a Hindu merchant.

A European Assaulting Natives.—Thomas Howard was yesterday fined Rs. 25 for having assaulted Nowla Katso and Ardaseer Shapoorjee on Sunday last, by Mr. P. Ryan, before whom the charge was preferred.

Assaulting a Woman.—For this manly amusement a Portuguese named Louise Rudrick, described as unemployed, was fined Rs. 25, or in default, one week's rigourous imprisonment, by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court yesterday.

Accidental Death.—An inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Ramjee Taloo, who was killed by being accidentally knocked into the hold of a vessel, on board which he was working. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Gaming.—Yesterday morning before Mr. C. P. Cooper, two Mussulmans were brought up, on remand, charged with having committed the above offence in a public thoroughfare. They pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to two days' imprisonment.

Theft by a European.—A seaman named William Crawley was yesterday sentenced to a fortnight's rigourous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan, for having stolen ten coloured silk handkerchiefs from the shop of a Hindu merchant, in the Coppra Bazaar.

Disorderly Conduct.—A Mussulman and a Hindu were yesterday placed, on remand, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and charged with having been guilty of disorderly conduct on the public road. His Worship warned the prisoners and ordered them to be bound over to be of good behaviour, in bonds of Rs. 50 each.

Cholera in Bombay.—Five cases of cholera occurred on Sunday last, two of which were of a serious nature and the sufferers were accordingly sent to hospital. The other cases were treated by the health department. The localities of the cases were as follows:—one in Byculla, one in Camateepoora, two in Girgaum, and one in Mombadavie Tank Road. No fatal cases have occurred during the past few days.

Buying Military Property.—For this offence Luckma Purkajee and Jeetha Chooterban, described as Hindu pawnbrokers, were yesterday placed before Mr. P. Ryan, and having been convicted, were fined Rs. 20 each and treble the value of the articles found in their possession. The additional fine thus imposed amounted to Rs. 30 and Rs. 21 for the first and second prisoners respectively. The articles had all been purchased by the prisoners from different sepoys in the Marine Battalion, and were, in all, of the value of Rs. 17.

A Heavy Fine.—An Iranee Parsee, named Jehangier Sorab, who is the proprietor of a sherbet shop at Pydhownie, was yesterday brought up at the Fort Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan by Inspector Sweeny and charged with having sold spirituous liquor without having obtained a license for so doing. Mr. Sweeny stated that he had adopted the usual practice and sent a native into the prisoner's shop with a marked rupee, with which to purchase some of the liquor which the prisoner was selling without authority. There was a previous conviction against the prisoner for the same offence, a fine of Rs. 50 having been imposed on him in May last. His Worship directed the prisoner to pay a fine of Rs 100, and ordered Mr. Sweeny to have a distress warrant for that amount issued, as the prisoner stated he had not sufficient funds to meet the fine. In the event of the distress not satisfying the fine, his Worship further directed the prisoner to undergo one month's rigourous imprisonment.

Major-General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., Commanding this station, arrived from Mahableshwar on Saturday morning last.—*Deccan Herald*.

A New Station-House for the G. I. P. Railway at Bombay.—The G. I. P. Railway Company is at last to have a suitable station-house erected on the site occupied by the European General Hospital in place of the old familiar shed at Boree Bunder, and the structure doubtless will be one in every way worthy the dignity and importance of the capital of Western India. A long time has been allowed to go by before the Government summoned sufficient resolution to sanction this work, and the public bore the infliction very cheerfully, and might have continued to put up with it longer, if it was not due from the powers that be to provide a proper place and building,—a concession which had it come earlier would have come with a better grace. We do not know, however, by whom the selection of a site for a new station-house for the G. I. P. has been made. The selection is not in all respects a satisfactory one; and is therefore open to much criticism, when there happens to be a better and a more commodious site available, and one that would bring the G. I. P. right into the town. The preference, we are of opinion, should have been given to Moody Bay, where there is ample room for erecting not only a station-house, but all subsidiary buildings in connection with it. To merchants as well as to the inhabitants of the Fort the gain will be very little and for convenience it will be hardly much to talk of, so that the idea of stepping into the train after getting out of one's residence will still be a thing unknown to the people of Bombay.

Writing on "Wine Drinking and the Scriptures," Professor Taylor Lewis says:—

"Whether among the Jews, and in our Saviour's day, there was a wine that contained no alcohol, is hard to be determined although in regard to the significance of the Hebrew *yayin*, and the Greek *oinos*, there can be but little doubt. *Ab effervescendo*, says Gesenius, but he puts to it *fortasse*, "perhaps," and, in truth, he has no authority for it whatever in any of the Semitic tongues. These words simply meant the liquid that came from pressing the grape. There is no evidence of any farther idea associated with it. It was not *fermenting fluid*; but *grape juice*. This, it was well known, grew strong with age. It was at first pleasant and nourishing, then exhilarating, and at last intoxicating. In the Bible, the first use is commended, the second mentioned without disapprobation or approval, the third in all cases condemned."

It is very clear to us that the Jews did not understand by the word rendered 'wine' in our Gospel, an alcoholic drink, but simply the beverage obtained from grapes. Since the first century the Jews have been scattered over the world, and have had no opportunity of conferring together and making regulations for the guidance of all their scattered fragments. But we find that they all use for the Paschal supper, not fermented wine but the juice of dried grapes (raisins,) obtained by steeping the fruit in hot water and allowed then to cool. And this undoubtedly was what was used before the dispersion; this doubtless was used by our Lord and his disciples.—*Bombay Guardian*.

"A Certain Managing Committee."—On Wednesday, the Parsees celebrated one of their principal holidays which was held in honour of the sea or water. On that day they do not get so much excited as the Hindoos do during the Divali, yet they spend the day in such a manner as to please the heart of everybody except a cynic, and I have already more than once said to you that cheerful and honest faces are an object of admiration to me. It is a curious circumstance that on that day when everybody was engaged in pious prayer and innocent enjoyment, a number of people—among whom were barristers who have never pleaded cases, and doctors who have never cured diseases—engaged in drafting and signing a fiery letter to a certain Managing Committee, which is composed of old gentlemen of whom the less said the better, for an extraordinary general meeting for the expulsion of an honest member from a bad library. Men can do anything who listen to hateful lies, and who have no objection to utter falsehood. Well-dressed fools, and practical athiests as they are, Providence has not happily given them a spark of intelligence, nor do such fear to go down into Tophet, their fit habitation.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Guzerat Mitra.*

Calcutta's Pleasures.—I hear that Mr. Fitzgerald, a gentleman well known here, and an indefatigable promoter of our social pleasures, intends to bring out a skating sink to Calcutta next cold weather, and I trust the rumour is well-founded. Colonel Wyndham has turned his back upon an ungrateful capital and accepted an engagement in Burmah. During his stay here he started and sold the *Indian Charivari*, managed the opera company for one season, provided our fancy fairs, and lastly advertised for live tigers and rhinoceros. The public looked rather askance at him, but the Secretary of the Opera Committee praised him highly for what he effected under very unfavourable circumstances, and I think that he showed all the public spirit which in these days is considered fairly compatible with private aggrandisement. And as regards the latter, I do not even know whether his career in Calcutta was successful from a pecuniary point of view. Dave Carson was fond of having an occasional hit at the Colonel, and one of his stock jokes was: "Colonel Wyndham! oh yes, I know him—I go his opera one rupee!" The Corinthian Theatre Company has come to a complete smash. An application was made to-day to have it wound up under the direction of the Court. It appears that several decrees had been obtained against the company and that sales were impending. The liabilities are stated to amount to nearly a lakh of rupees. I shall be able to give you more details next week.—*Calcutta Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

Death of Khan Bahadoor Moorad Khan.—There is a large number of officers and gentlemen, besides those who have been or may be now connected with Kurrachee and Sind who will hear with great regret of the death of Moorad Khan of Kurrachee. His principal occupation was that of a Commissariat contractor and latterly he contracted to supply a large number of sleepers for the Indus Valley Line. It is not, however, in that comparatively humble way that he gained the title of Khan Bahadoor; that distinction was earned for his loyalty to the British Government. Being a large owner of camels he offered at a critical time during the mutiny to send to Mooltan a number of European soldiers. He supplied for this purpose one thousand camels and putting two men on each camel, one on each side, in the network cage commonly used by travellers on camels in Sind, two thousand men were sent in this way from Kurrachee to Mooltan. For this and for his high character as well, the Government presented him with an estate on the banks of the river Hubb about fifteen miles from Kurrachee, covering about 30,000 acres of land. Here he erected a steam pump for lifting the water on to his land and he entertained a project for daming up the water of the Hubb, when it comes down in its periodical rushes, and supplying Kurrachee with water. The hills around supplied the stone necessary for this purpose, but owing to some defect in the construction of the dam, it was swept away at the first rush of the water. After some time another and more perfect dam was constructed which has, we believe, been successful, but the supply of water to Kurrachee is not to be obtained from the Hubb. Moorad Khan lost a very large sum of money in this useless project and just before his death the Government came to his assistance with a loan of two lacs of rupees. His creditors will receive about eight annas in the rupee out of that money and the estate will remain intact for it is an essential proviso in the gift that the Hubb estate shall remain in his family. It is very doubtful, however, if any member of the family will display the same energy that Moorad Khan has always shown. The hospitality that was always so liberally given at the Hubb to those officers and gentlemen who went there occasionally for a few days sport will always be remembered, and they will call to mind with pleasure the frank, open-hearted and generous conduct of their old friend Moorad Khan, who was always glad to see his European friends, and who invariably gave them a most hearty reception. But he is gone never to return. Peace be with his ashes.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE BURMAH DIFFICULTY.

THE OTHER SIDE.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS.")

His Majesty the Emperor of Burmah wishing sincerely to keep a perpetual peace with the British Government, made with it a treaty which granted to the latter numerous privileges.

When the British Government at the beginning of the year 1868 informed His Majesty of its desire to send to China, *via* Bamo an expedition under the orders of Major Sladen, the Emperor, in order that the expedition should meet with every chance of success, placed immediately a steamer at the disposal of the English agent, and ordered that Major Sladen be accompanied to Bamo by a high Burmese official.

When that expedition arrived in Bamo, the Governor of the town, acting according to the orders of his Sovereign, did everything in his power for helping Major Sladen, and supplied him with everything that was required for the success of his expedition.

The country above Bamo, and beyond the frontier being covered with forests and inhabited only by some wild tribes named Kachyins, the Emperor gave also to the Governor of Bamo an order to co-operate with Major Sladen, and to see that no obstruction be put in his way.

Whilst the Burmese Government were so endeavouring to fulfil from end to end the engagements of the treaty it had made with the English Government, it was said and published by the latter that the purpose of the Burmese Government was to obstruct their expedition. Major Sladen having failed in getting into China, and not being able then to carry out the intentions of his Government, appeared to think that in throwing on the shoulders of the Burmese officers the responsibility of his failure, it would exonerate him altogether. The more they would seem guilty the less he would himself look unable, and so he pretended that a written order, of which he had obtained possession, directed some subordinate Burmese from the part of the Governor of Bamo to destroy the expedition on its way.

Towards the end of last year a new English Envoy, Colonel Browne, came to Mandalay, and informed the Burmese Government of his desire to proceed to China by the way of Cheinie, as the Ambassador of His British Majesty at Pekin had obtained from the Chinese authorities the orders and passports necessary for his going through their territory on the side contiguous to the Burmese Empire.

The town and the district of Cheinie being often disturbed by riots, and being so the centre of great movements of troops, the Burmese Government advised the English Envoy to give up the idea of proceeding to China by that way, and to take in preference the road of Bamo, to which he agreed.

Colonel Browne then asked the Burmese Government to allow his escort to pass over thirty rifles. The Burmese Government, who, notwithstanding one of the most formal conditions of the treaty which gave it the right of importing arms and ammunitions had been refused the said right by the British Government, took advantage of this opportunity for protesting and justifying its refusal to Colonel Browne. But on the latter having begged that a pass should be granted for at least fifteen rifles, the Burmese Government, in order to prove its moderation and friendship by not insisting on its positive right, granted the favour asked for.

When Colonel Browne and his troupe arrived at Mandalay, they were treated with the greatest consideration. They paid a visit to His Majesty and to the Ministers, and the latter returned their call. The Emperor provided for all their expenses, and appointed some officers to escort them to Bamo, the Governor of that town being informed to prepare them a highly honourable reception.

In a visit that Colonel Browne paid to his Majesty, the Emperor affirmed his goodwill which would allow the expedition to make their voyage safely in all the extent of the Burmese Empire, and expressed also his intention to give some officers and soldiers to escort him to the frontier. His Majesty, however, thought it was his duty to inform Colonel Browne that the Chinese Government did not ignore the fact that the son of the Prince Panthay, with whom they had been in hostility during a long time, was brought up in Rangoon under the care of the British Government, and that it would be of the highest importance for Colonel Browne to have some letters from the Government of Peking, ordering their Mandarins of the S. W. Provinces to come towards him. Colonel Browne assured His Majesty that everything was all right, and that all necessary orders had been issued, or would be issued by the Chinese Government.

Colonel Browne tried first his way by Lana, but he found it prudent to return to Bamo and to proceed to China by the road of Paulin. The Burmese Government being informed of the hesitating of Colonel Browne, wrote immediately to the Governor of Bamo a letter, a copy of which has been handed over to Captain Strover at Mandalay, in order that the [illegible] envoy might be furnished with more arms and [illegible] on account of the country beyond the frontier being in a state of rebellion, and to advise Colonel Browne to proceed forward only after having well ascertained the disposition of the people in the districts which he would have to cross. Colonel Browne answered to the Governor of Bamo, that he did not foresee any difficulty, and that the 250 Burmese soldiers, who had been already given to him, appeared to him fully sufficient to protect his expedition.

There are three roads to go from Burmah to China, *viz.*, that of the Iron Bridge, that of Lana, and that of Paulin, of these three roads that of the Iron Bridge is the safest, and is mostly followed. The other two roads are only used by poor people who have nothing to fear from the wild tribes, or by travellers of a doubtful character who have some intelligence among the Kachyins.

The Burmese Embassy, sent to China in 1874, took the road of the Iron Bridge.

On his arrival at Bomo Colonel Browne was eagerly pressed by the Governor to take also the road of the Iron Bridge; but the British Envoy, who believed that he had friends among the Kachyins, preferred to follow the road of Lana, the Governor of Bamo giving him arms and soldiers. When he had come back, the Governor enjoined him again strongly to take the road selected by the Burmese Embassy, but an Englishman, Mr. Margary, who had been sent direct from Pekin to guide the expedition, having succeeded in reaching Bamo by the road of Paulin, Col. Browne decided for the latter, and left accompanied again by 250 Burmese soldiers.

The Governor of Bamo having warned Colonel Browne of the difficulties offered by the road he had selected, the latter answered that the orders given by the Emperor of China, of which he was the bearer, were formal, and that neither the Kachyins nor the Chinese would dare to raise any obstacle, so that he did not foresee any danger on his way

As soon as the expedition by the above road of Paulin had reached the Chinese frontier, Mr. Margary followed by five servants, went ahead, and soon after wrote from Manouin to Colonel Browne, who received the letter, that the road was free of all difficulties; but the news followed immediatly, brought in haste to the Governor at Bhamo, that Mr. Margary had been murdered.

Colonel Browne, on the receipt of Mr. Margary's letter, had resumed his march, but the Governor of Bamo having sent him an express to inform him of the death of Mr. Margary and invite him to retrace his steps, Col. Browne prepared to bring back his expedition towards Bamo. In the meanwhile a numerous band of Chinese came upon, and attacked the expedition. The latter guarded by the Burmese officers and soldiers repulsed the Chinese and came back to Bamo without accident.

On the news of these lamentable events, the Burmese Government had to wait, before having any opinion formed to receive from Colonel Browne himself the explanations and the details which he could have been in a position to give, but on the very day of his arrival in Mandalay, he went on board of an English steamer, which was on the river, and left suddenly the following day for Rangoon, which could not fail to appear at least very strange to the Burmese Government which had given proofs of so much friendship and goodwill towards him.

The explanation given on this subject by Captain Strover, that Colonel Browne wanted to take advantage of the departure of the mails, can scarcely excuse him for having left without visiting at least the Burmese Ministers.

One of the members of the expedition, Dr. Anderson, having gone from Bamo to Kounton complained that the Governor had received him coldly. The expedition, which had, as above said, taken at first the road of Lana, *via* the Kountan District, pretended to have obtained from the Kachyins a written order, which enjoined the local authorities on the part of the Emperor of Burmah to stop the way to the English. The copy of that order was sent by Captain Strover to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to His Majesty at the request of Colonel Browne.

When Colonel Browne arrived in Mandalay from Rangoon, he spoke only of his intention to go to Bamo, and kept quiet with regard to his further design to take the road of Lana, across the Kounton district. The Burmese Government wrote consequently to the Governor of Bamo only. The Chief of Kounton has nevertheless been called to Mandalay to answer the complaints made by Dr. Anderson. With regard to the copy of the royal order, that the expedition pretends to have obtained from the Kachyins, its drawing up is so different to the ordinary forms that it is easy to prove, leaving aside every question of honour or of politics, that this document is altogether the work of people as stupid as savages and perverted.

The only reason that the Burmese Government has been able to discover to explain the selection made by Colonel Browne at first of the road of Lana is entirely contained in the following facts:—Some months ago and long before the arrival of Colonel Browne in Mandalay, the British agent at Bamo had advised a Kachyin chief of Lana to go to Rangoon. That chief, acting probably under the influence of enemies of the Burmese Government, went from Rangoon to Moulmein, where he was received by Major Sladen. He arranged to come back to his home at the time when Colonel Browne himself went up to Mandalay. The expedition, after having attempted the road of Lana, came back of its own accord to Bamo, Dr. Anderson, after many endeavours to follow the same way, came back, preferring complaints against the Governor of Kounton and bringing with him the supposed copy of the royal warrant, intimating to the Kachyin chiefs to block up the way to the expedition.

Colonel Browne also brought the copy of a letter written by some Burmese subjects established at Manonin to the officers, who, by order of the Emperor of Burmah accompanied the expedition.

The contents of the letters were as follows:—The Chinese will not allow the English expedition to pass through; should the expedition endeavour to enter the Chinese territory it will be attacked. In case Burmese officers and soldiers accompany it, they will be treated as English subjects. We were asked by Chinese officers to write to you to say that Chinese and Burmese were allies and that the latter did not act politically by mixing themselves with the British, and by taking part in their actions. Moreover, Colonel Browne declares that the contents of this letter were even an intimation to get the expedition into difficulties.

As far as we can judge, Colonel Browne's insuccess is entirely due to errors formerly committed by Major Sladen. The great sympathy felt by him for the Panthays, when they were in open war with the Chinese Government, the encouragement given to those who had expressed the desire to go and settle in Rangoon, and last and above all the peculiar and constant care taken by the British Government of the young prince son of the rebellious Panthay chief, killed by the Mandarins, circumstances well known to the Chinese have, without doubt, awoke some suspicions amongst them. His Majesty the Emperor of Burmah did not fail to inform Colonel Browne of the above, advising him before doing anything to get direct letters from the Chinese Governor at Momein, but Colonel Browne thought that he was fully protected by the orders issued from Pekin. If the Chinese on the frontier went against the expedition, it is because they misunderstood the intentions of Colonel Browne, and thought that he only came to re-establish and strengthen the Panthay's power.

VERNACULAR LITERATURE.

(*Pioneer*).

A very noticeable contribution to Vernacular literature, and indeed quite a unique phenomenon in its way, is a book written, printed and published during the course of last year at a private press in the Allygurh district. In itself it is not very attractive to the ordinary reader being a Hindi translation, accompanied by the Sanskrit text of a particular recension of the Veda known as the *White Yajur*. But the circumstances connected with its publication invest it with a special interest, as it is not the production of a needy scholar or professional hack, but of a wealthy and influential landed proprietor, who, unlike the typical Hindu Raja caring for nothing but *shikar* and the *zenana*, has devoted his leisure hours to the laborious study of his ancient national literature. The author, printer and publisher, Thakur Giri Prasad Singh, is of the same family as the two Rajas of Hattras and Mursan. He is an Honorary Magistrate, and has his seat at the Fort of Beswan, in which neighbourhood he owns as many as 17 villages, yielding a yearly revenue of some Rs 35,000. It is in every respect most desirable that educated Hindoos should have it in their power to learn something of the real character of those religious books of which they talk so much while they know so little, but up to the present time there has been no attempt at a translation into the modern vernacular, nor was the want ever likely to be supplied by a publisher who looked only to a pecuniary reward for his labour. The Beswan Thakur, by devoting his scholarship and his wealth to so laudable a purpose, has put himself forward as a public benefactor. That he has proved competent to the task is attested by Professor Max Muller, the greatest living authority on the Vedas, who in his opening address at the International Congress of Orientalists held at London, spoke of the work as "Raja Giri Prasad Singh's magnificent edition." In the title of Raja, however, he was mistaken—though it might be much worse bestowed.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

TRADE ROUTES TO WESTERN CHINA.

(*Geographical Magazine.*)

On the 5th of this month the present writer sent the editor of this magazine some very interesting notes which he had received in a letter from Mr. Ney Elias, writing from Bamo full of hope and high spirits just before starting (9th of January) to meet his friend Margary. The next day I heard, with grief indeed, of the disaster which had befallen the party. With Colonel Browne and Dr. Anderson, Elias is, I trust, unhurt; but the friend whom he had rejoiced to meet under such singular circumstances—the young Englishman who had just successfully accomplished the feat of travelling from the China Sea to the Irawadi, a feat which had hitherto baffled so many gallant attempts—has been treacherously murdered. There is hardly anything sadder in the history of travel. Margary is not indeed, like Hayward, a martyr to geographical enterprise, but (better than that) a martyr to his duty as an English public servant. And it is a pity that the Minister who had to answer about him in the House of Commons showed that he had not the slightest conception who this sufferer might be! Mr. Grant Duff sometimes vexed our Anglo-Indian souls with what seemed to us untimely optimisms; but sympathy as much as knowledge would have secured him and would have secured Mr. Bourke also, against such stumbling.

I see that General Margary in a letter to the *Times* (March the 9th) quotes a telegram in which "the nephew of Lee-see-He" is named as the leader of the band that committed the crime. This man *Li-si-tai* or *tai-hi* is often mentioned in the reports of Major Sladen and Dr. Anderson. The former calls him a dacoit or freebooter, but, in fact, he seems, from what Anderson says, to have been a leader of the Chinese Imperial party, who held his ground resolutely against the Mahommedans, and struck at them, and at all whom he supposed to be their friends, from his fastnesses midway between Momien and the Irawadi: The jealous Chinese traders at Bamo stirred him to oppose the advance of Major Sladen's party, and he was believed to be the author of the attack made upon that party just before they reached Momien. Now that the *Panthes* (Mahommedans) have been crushed, one can understand that this personage may be somewhat rampant, and may have gladly seized the opportunity to wreak his vengeance for former failure on the new English mission. But this can hardly be more than one element in the tragedy, and if royalty has been cognizant, one may hope that royalty may yet learn the lesson for which the elder Boswell, commended Cromwell, to the infinite disgust of his guest Dr. Johnson.

I write these notes, at the editor's request, to accompany a map which I shall not see till it is published. I must assume that it will contain all that is needful, as shown in the map before me, which is Colonel "Thuillier's of 1870—Eastern Bengal, Burmah, and parts of China and Siam, on a scale of 32 miles to the inch."

The chief races occupying the region should be briefly noticed. The Chinese have spread according to their manner, either by actual migration or by assimilation of previous occupants, over a considerable part of the lower lands between Yunnan and the Irawadi. The *Shans*, the widely diffused race, of whom the Siamese are a great offshoot, always tolerably civilized and broken into a vast number of small principalities, subject to one or other of the neighbouring monarchies, are older occupants of those lower lands, as they were once of the better part of Yunnan itself and of the Upper Irawadi Valley. The higher hills towards the Irawadi are chiefly occupied by tribes of half civilized *Kakhyens* or *Kach ens* the same race that on our Assam frontier call themselves, and are called, *Singphos*, i. e. in their tongue "Men." Burmese appear to be few in number even on the Irawadi, so high up as Bamo. There are many tribes besides those we have named, but an attempt to detail them would be inappropriate to our present object.

Tali-fu is a central point, (on which nearly all the routes of which we have to speak converge; and for ages it has been the base of all operations, military or commercial, from the side of China towards Burma. It may still be regarded as the Western capital of Yunnan, as it was in the days of Marco Polo, who gives it the Mongol name of that province *Carajang*. For many centuries before Kublai conquered it (A. D. 1253), Tali-fu had been the seat of a considerable Shan kingdom, called by the Chinese *Nan* (or Southern)—*Chao*; this latter term being a Shan word for prince, which still figures among the titles of the Kings of Siam and all the other states of that wide-spread race. During the recent brief independence of the Mahommedans in Western Yunnan (probably themselves as much Shan as Chinese in blood) Tali again became a seat of royalty, and here reigned Sultan Suleiman from about 1860 to 1873, when the city was captured by the Imperialists and the Mahommedans were massacred. The Sultan himself took poison, but his head was sent in honey to Peking. Tali overlooks a fine lake and an extensive treeless plain. Lofty mountains rise behind the city, covered with snow for nine months out of the twelve. The lake, which stands at 6957 feet above the sea level, is 24 miles in length by 6 in width, it discharges by a short stream into the Mekong, and the local story goes, no doubt fabulous, that boats have come up to Tali from the ocean.

From Tali towards the Burmese capital one chief road runs direct; the rest make westward for the nearest points of the Irawadi, at and about Bamo.

The direct road is that by Thien-ni (in Shan, *Muang Tsenni*), formerly the seat of a considerable Shan principality. This road has never been traversed, nor has Thien-ni been reached by any European. In the spring of 1865 Captain C. E. Watson, and Mr. Fedden of the Geological Survey, were within about one march of it, but the place was then in the hands of an insurgent chief, and they were obliged to turn back. Mr. Fedden's map places Thien-ni in about 23° 17' a good deal further north than it is in my map of 1855, but no doubt much nearer the truth. The road from Thien-ni runs to the secluded Shan principality of Kaingma, and thence to the Chinese city of Shunning-fu, called by the Burmese Shwen-li, and by the Shans Muang-chan.* About Muang Thing, on the road between Thien-ni and Shuning-fu, is a very unhealthy tract which the traders push through as rapidly as possible, the road then crosses the great Mekong by an iron suspension bridge, and thence runs on to Tali. The whole distance from Mandalé to Tali by this road is about 35 marches. It was by this Thien-ni route (so it is stated in the *Geographical Magazine* for January last, p. 22, and I believe, correctly) that Colonel Browne's party was originally intended to proceed, and deeply it is to be regretted that the intention was thwarted, as it was, by the Burmese King. The insurgent movements upon that line afforded him a pretext to allege, justly or unjustly.

Bamo, in latitude 24° 16' stands on a high bank over the Irawadi, on its eastern side, about 2 miles below the entrance of a considerable stream called the Tapeng River.† It is a small stockaded town of unburnt brick chiefly populated by Shans, but with some fifty or sixty houses of Chinese. Here or hereabouts, has long been the water terminus of the land commerce from China, and as early as the famous world-map of Fra Mauro at Venice, terminated in 1459, we find a rubric on the Upper Irawadi (though that name is unknown to him) which runs:—*Qui le Marchaosutie se translata da fiume a fiume per andar in Chataio*; "Here goods are transferred from river to river to go on to Cathay." And in the first half of the 17th century there is some evidence of the maintenance here of an English factor by the East India Company. The staple of the imports from China has always been the silk of Szechwan, in return for which cotton is carried back from Burma, but many minor articles swell the aggregate of trade.

At or near Bamo, a variety of paths quit the alluvial valley of the Irawadi, here extending some 20 miles on the eastern bank to traverse the broad belt of the Kakhyen Hills, which rise in the summits to 5,000 feet and upwards, whilst the passes reach nearly to 3,000. Thence the paths descend into cultivated and populous valleys, occupied by Shans and Chinese settlers, and drained either by the Tapeng and its branches, or by the tributaries of the Shweli further south. The best known of these routes is that by which Major Sladen went to Momien. This route, at starting from Bamo crosses the Tapeng by ferry, and keeps to the north of that river for the greater part of the way. It passes Ponlain in the Kakhyen Hills, Sanda in the valley of the Tapeng, Muang-la and Nantin. At the latter place several other routes from the Irawadi fall in; one by the Hotha Valley, which after quitting the Irawadi plain keeps throughout to the south of the Tapeng, and another from Sawaddi,‡ a small town on the Irawadi, 8 miles below Bamo. This route passes through Muang-wan (Mowun of the Burmese, Longchuen of the Chinese), on a tributary of the Shweli and is said to be the easiest.

The first line is that most largely used by the Chinese traders at Bamo, and they have expended a good deal of money on improving it. The Sawaddi route is, however, also much used, and in January it was intended that our expedition should adopt that line. But as the attack upon it is reported to have taken place at or near Manwain (probably Muang-wain) in the Sanda Valley, it is evident that a change in the plans must have occurred, and that the expedition must eventually have taken Sladen's road. The chief stronghold of the hostile Chinese partisan leader, Li-si-tai-hi, already spoken of was at Maphu, on this road, between Muangla and Nantin. From Nantin the road ascends rapidly by a series of stepped valleys to Momien which is estimated by Dr. Anderson to stand at 5,800 feet above the sea. The whole distance, as travelled by Sladen's party, was 120 miles from Bamo. On the way between Nantin and Momien a large extinct volcano (Ha-shuen-shan) is passed.

We have no account that I know of except meagre native itineraries, of the road beyond Momien. Yung chang-fu is reached in four marches of about 60 miles in all. It is alleged that the difficulties of the road become much greater beyond Momien, and this seems probable from the very aspect of the map. For here the road has to pass athwart that formidable fascis of great rivers, descending from the highlands of Tibet which give to the map of this region an aspect so unique in geography. Between Momien and Yungchang the Shweli and the Salwen (the great river which enters the sea at Martaban) are crossed, the former by a suspension bridge, the letter by boat.

Yungchang-fu, the Wuncheng of the Burmese and Yongsang of the Shans, is the chief mart of Western Yunnan. It was the *Vochan* or *Unchan* of Marco Polo, and was in his time the seat of the Mongol garrison which occupied the country of the half civilized tribe whom he calls by the Persian name of *Zar-dandan*, or "Gold-teeth"; a tribe whose identity it has not yet been possible to ascertain satisfactorily. A road from Yungchang joins the Thein-ni route at Shunning-fu.

Tali-fu is distant from Yungchang about 112 miles by the Burmese itineraries, occupying six to eight marches. Marco Polo makes it five only, but, considering the nature of the country, they must have been very stiff ones. In this interval the great Mekong, and two other considerable rivers, are crossed by iron suspension bridges.

There is a route to Yungchang from the Irawady by the Shweli Valley, but I can find no information regarding it. Though the river is not navigable for any great distance, it is a large one, and, flowing as it does through a broad valley, one would expect it to afford facilities to a road. Yet we do not hear of it as one of the frequented trade-routes.

From Tali to the provincial capital Yunnan-fu is reckoned at twelve stages, and the Burmese itineraries make the distance about 200 miles. Yunnan-fu has been visited and described by Garnier. It suffered much in the Mahommedan insurrection, when its populous suburbs were entirely destroyed, though the *Panthes* never succeeded in capturing the city itself. It is, however, the natural centre and mart of a country abounding especially in mineral wealth, and has probably ere now regained much of its former population and prosperity. It stands at a height of 6,400 feet above the sea, on the shores of a great lake, not less than 70 or 80 miles in circumference.

Mr. Margary appears to have reached Yunnan-fu by a route through Kwei-chau, of which an account would have been most valuable, but it is scarcely to be supposed that his journals have been saved.

Whatever may be the destiny of the route of issue from Yunnan by the Tongking waters, of which the French have formed, with reason, so great expectations, at present the most important route from Yunnan-fu is that to Siuchau, the head of the Yangtse navigation. It is reckoned to form twenty-four stages.

Formerly there existed a very important trade-line from Yunnan to Canton, which involved little more than twenty days of land travelling; taking up the navigation of the southern or Nanning-fu branch of the Si-kiang or West River of Canton. The navigation commences at *Pe-se-p'u*, a place that I cannot indicate on the map, but which appears from Biot to be in the Ssengen-fu department of Kwangsi. The voyage thence to Canton is of twenty days, down stream. The road of late years, owing to the disorders in Kwangsi, has been entirely abandoned; but "the metals of Yunnan, the jade and gems of Burma, the musk of Tatsienlu, and many other articles of that remarkable through-trade which passed through Yunnan from west to east, went formerly by that route."*

Returning to Tali, we find another important trade-route running, as straight as may be in such a country, from this to Chingtu-fu the capital of the vast and wealthy province of Szechwan. It passes through the city of Ning-yuan-fu in a region as yet utterly impenetrable to foreign travellers, at the head of the charming valley of Kienchang, which is undoubtedly, as Baron Richthofen has lately shown, the long-sought *Caindu* of Marco Polo. This road falls into the Tibetan official road from Chingtu to Bathang and L'hasa at the eighth stage from Chingtu. Richthofen attempted to travel this road, but after he had got successfully about half way to Ning yuen, the outrageous aggression of a body of Chinese troops and its consequences, compelled him not only to turn back but to abandon any renewal of the enterprise.

Another road from Tali leads north through Likiang-fu to Bathang on the Tibet road; indeed there are two lines, one on either side of the Kinsha-kiang.

The road by which Francis Garnier and his party reached Tali-fu in the beginning of 1868, is apparently not a trade-line of importance. They started from Tongchuen in Northern Yunnan (latitude 26° 25½'), where Captain Doudart de Lagrée was left ill, crossed and recrossed the great elbow of the Kinsha, or upper course of the Yangtsé, and thence struck the upper end of the Tali Lake. As has been said before by the present writer, "a more daring enterprise of the kind has never been effected by any nation; though Colonel Pelly's ride to Riadth bears some resemblance to it."*

Let us now briefly recapitulate the travellers who in modern times have chiefly aided to augment our knowledge of the field we are treating of. I do not attempt to include the Roman Catholic missionaries: they have been numerous, but what they have contributed is not readily accessible; nor in good truth have they of late years effected much for geography in this field.‡

I begin with Blakiston and Sarel, who were the first to reach the head of the Yangtsé navigation, ascending by boat from Hankau in 1861.

The French expedition just alluded to after tracing the great Mekong upwards from the sea, entered on our field at Kiang Hung (or Xieng Hong) the capital of the Shan principality so-called, in latitude 22° 0' which had been reached from Maulmain years before by Lieutenant now General, William Macleod. The French passed up through Southern Yunnan to the city of that name, and thence to Tong-chuen, as we have just mentioned. There their gallant leader died, in the absence of Garnier and his detachment. On the return of the latter the party proceeded, bearing the body of their captain, to Siuchau, whence they decended the great Kiang.

T. T. Cooper, in 1868, made a gallant attempt to reach Tali and the Burmese frontier by taking the Tibet road from Chingtu-fu, *via* Bathang. But he was forced by the Chinese to return from Weisi, a town lying between the Kinsha and the Mekong, about 120 miles north of Tali. His subsequent vigorous attempt to penetrate to Tibet from Assam scarcely comes within our present subject.

Major Sladen, Dr. Anderson, and Lieutenant Bowers reached Momien during the Mahommedan régime there from Bamo in May 1868, and were the first to cross the Chinese frontier in that quarter. This expedition, owing to circumstances needless to touch further here by no means added so much as might have been hoped for to accurate geographical knowledge.

Messrs. Watson and Fedden, as has been said, had reached within some 20 miles of Thein-ni in 1865. Though travelling in a country previously unexplored, these gentlemen have managed to make their reports in the highest degree difficult to read, and do not convey very clear impressions of the nature of the country.‖

Baron Richthofens' bold attempt to travel to Tali, and its defeat, we have just recorded. It is but a small item in the record of his vast services in the scientific exploration of China.

Finally, Mr. Augustus Margary has achieved a memorable place in the history of geography by his journey accomplished from the China Sea to the Irawadi, via Kweichau, Yunnan-fu and Momien.

It would be scarcely reasonable to conclude this over hasty sketch without a few words as to the commercial objects of exploration in this quarter. That even in such objects the reward will be considerable I doubt not, but I confess that I have never been able to enter into the very sanguine expectations that some hold and largely propagate upon this subject. Nor do I see much to modify in words that I used four year ago in addressing the Geographical section of the British Association at Edinburgh on this question:—

"Many startling and inconsiderate statements appear in the memorials and other documents which have been addressed to Government on the subject of the new routes for trade with China, as for example, when the agitators of the question talk of thereby opening up a new trade for our country with 200 millions of people occupying extensive and rich portions of the earth, as if, forsooth, the trade and products of a vast and varied portion of the earth's surface, merely because that portion happens to be described by one name, as China, were like water in a lake, which may all possibly be drained dry if but tapped at a single point in one of its narrow creeks. . . .

"The probability of a great attraction of China trade to the ports of Pegu, even if there were a good highway opened out to the Chinese frontier, depends, not on rhetorical statements about the vast population and products of the Celestial Empire, but (and here I will borrow a felicitous expression, which I remember to have been applied in India, by that admirable public servant the present governor of Jamaica, Sir John Peter Grant) on the question where the *tradeshed* of that produce shall be found to exist—a question on which I have never seen any great light thrown. As regards the important part of the export trade at least, we have to look, not to Yunnan and Kweichau, which are in the main mountainous regions, but to Szechwan. I observe that Mr. Cooper, a sensible, and on this point quite unprejudiced observer, does consider that a large part of the produce of Szechwan would seek an outlet by the Irawadi, if the land route were again open. Looking to the length of land-journey from the fertile portions of Szechwan to Bamo, this opinion certainly surprises me. . . . My own impression is that the Yangtse, in spite of all the difficulties of its upper reaches, as being free from the complications of a double frontier, and the anarchy of tribes imperfectly controlled, will carry to the sea, for many years to come, the produce of Szechwan and Central Yunnan, rather than the outlet by Burma or the Shan States.¶ . . .

"What I think we may reasonably hope for is this:—First to see Western China tranquilized, and the old channel of trade restored and stimulated by the access of British steamers to Bamo; secondly from gradual but inevitable political change in our own relations to the Burmese Government, I should expect to see our own influence brought to act, either in the suppression of marauding, or in opening out by engineering the short road to the Chinese frontier cities, unhampered by such paltry obstacles as the intrigues of Burmese underlings, or the jealousies of Chinese traders; and I venture to think that our Government, as a general rule, need neither grudge the small cost of Surveys and explorations beyond our frontier, nor *hesitate to apply some degree of pressure on native Governments to sanction such measures without which these governments are apt to think us not in earnest in our proposals.*"

These conclusions about the over-sanguine views of the promoters of the new routes were come to so reluctantly, that I was almost sorry to see the views which I had expressed in 1871 afterwards so strongly and unconsciously corroborated by a traveller so sagacious and so accomplished as Baron Ferdinand von Richthofen. Look at his paper touching this subject, in *Ocean Highways* for January 1874. § I will extract but a few lines:—

"It is to be regretted that the expedition of Major Sladen, in 1868, which had to overcome so many difficulties and hardships, did not proceed further than Tang-yue-chan (Momien**) The real difficulties of the road commence east of that place, I have had to converse with several Chinese traders from Ningyuen-fu who had been over it. They spoke in the most impressive terms, accompanied by emphatic gestures, of the long and steep up-hill and down-hill country which must be travelled over in crossing, first the two branches of the Lan tsang-Kiang (or Mekong) and then the Lu-Kiang (or Salwen). . . To render the existing roads. . . available for any kind of modern means of transportation would involve an enormous expense. The engineering difficulties even of constructing a railway, although of terrible magnitude, might perhaps not be insuperable. But to justify such a gigantic enterprise the prospective profits should be equally gigantic. This would perhaps be the case if a continent occupied the place of the China Seas, and the commerce of China had to take its outlet by way of Bamo. But under existing circumstances, the attempt to divert the trade of Szechwan to Bamo would be equal to the attempt to make the waters of the Yangtsze flow up stream. ††

H. YULE.

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* This triple nomenclature applies to all places on this frontier or nearly so.

† This river is notable in the history of geography. For before any modern European had seen it, Klaproth in working out his theory of the identity of the Sanpu of Tibet with the Irawadi, had convinced himself and half the geographers of France and Germany that this Tapeng was the real channel that brought in the Sanpu. But when the river was once seen—first, I think, by Colonel Hannay the theory would literally no longer "hold water."

‡ This is no doubt the Indian classical name Sravasthi, or (in Pali form) Sewathi, belonging to one of the cities most famous in Buddhist legend, and the ruins of which on the banks of the Rapti, in Northern Oudh, have been identified and explored by General Cunningham.

* Richthofen's Letters.

† *Ocean Highways*, 1874, p. 488.

‡ The work of Abbe David is not within our field. M. Desgodins has done something, but his friends at home have rather mishandled his data.

‖ Those who make such an unreasonable outcry against the Indian Government for attempting to establish a scientific and systematic orthography, had better study this pair of Reports (*Selections from Records of Government of India in Foreign Department*, No. xlix., 1865). It is only by a laborious and tedious collation of the reports of the two gentlemen named that one can even discover when they are speaking of the same places. Thus the *Laigyeh* of Watson is the *Ledya* of Fedden; *Myik-ngai* of W. is *Myid-nge* of F.; *Maing-Tsait* is *Mine-zaik*; *Maing-yan Mine yaw*, and so forth. It is necessary to draw prominent attention to these things: the amount of public money that has been wasted in India on unedited or ill-edited publications is frightful to think of. The "*I have the honour to be*" that have been printed and published would half outfit an exploring expedition. And what a figure do such confusions make in the eyes of foreigners! Captain Watson can only speak of Talifu as "the capital of the *Shan Tareks*." What jargon this is! and yet if rationally elucidated it might convey valuable information. For the words mean "Shan-Chinese." Does this mean that the Tali Mahommedans are of Shan blood?

¶ I here must omit remarks on what I cannot but still regard as I have always regarded, as the preposterous project of a railway to Kiang-Hung or its vicinity from Pegu.

§ Baron Richthofen had expressed like views more cursorily in his letters published at Shanghai in 1872.

** I believe this was, under all the circumstances quite impracticable.

†† *Ocean Highways*, p. 496.

THE PRICE OF ART.

(*Concluded from Wednesdays Bombay Gazette.*)

Belton.—I suppose there were no boundaries to the extravagance of this madman. What did he not do that was wild and wicked?

Mallett.—He was perhaps a little more extravagant than the rest but not so very much. Almost any of them would crush a province to possess a cup. You think this price he paid for this Murrhine cup extravagant; what do you think of his paying £32,291 13s. 4d. for a carpet?

Belton.—I say with Mantelini, "Dem the 4d.!" What a price!

Mallett.—That is a mere bagatelle. Suetonius tells us that the grave Julius Cæsar gave for a single pearl sexagies sestertium—600,000 sesterces—£5,400. Alexander, according to Pliny, gave sixteen talents for his famous Bucephalus; and—open your eyes—Tacitus informs us that Nero gave away in presents to his friends "bis et vicies millies sestertium" which is about 19½ millions sterling.

Belton.—You take my breath away! On the whole I think better of Nero than I ever did before. A man or an emperor who gives away presents to that amount must at least have been generous.

Mallett.—There can be no doubt that he was generous, and, when the good fit was on him, amusing and spirited. What the patricians hated him for was not so much his crimes or his wild extravagances, as because he prided himself on being an artist, and acted on the stage, and drove in the public races, sang and danced in the theatre, fought in the arena, which they thought disgraced his own position as emperor and lowered their dignity. They little cared how much money he spent, and scarcely how many crimes he committed. There was always a ready excuse to be found for these—crime was too common, to be peculiar extravagance was universal. Even Seneca, with all his philosophy and moral sentences more than apologised for Nero's crimes—he defended them; nay he defended the very worst of them, the murder of his mother—if he did not even go farther and abet it as seems most probable. As for his lavishness of expenditure that was nothing. The very man they placed on his seat after the brief interval of Galba, was his boon companion in vice and luxury. Otho, when he came to the purple, himself owed £1,602,000. Besides, it was this very lavishness that rendered him popular with the Roman people. He won, at all events, their affections. In fact, he had more sympathies with them than the higher classes. It is curious that with all his love of athletic sports, of fighting and driving, and the excitement of the arena, he was really a coward, and most of his crimes seem to have been prompted by fear of those by whom he was surrounded. He was mortally afraid of his mother and he had every reason to be. She wished to be the head power of the state, and to use him as a puppet. With twice the ability, twice the courage, and twice the will of her son, she was always in his way. She menaced, flattered, and harassed him by turns, and at the last it would seem that fear of her drove him to compass her death. His was a strange combination of contradictory qualities. Generosity, cruelty, fear, recklessness, love of poetry, art, music, and all the æsthetic pursuits together with a coarseness of feeling, a violence of passion, a hardness of heart, and a savage thirst for blood, which was, even at that time, amazing. No one could count on him a moment. He was as variable in his moods as a feather to the wind. Sullen and moody, gay and volatile, timorous and cruel, superstitious and defiant by turns, he was at once a terror and a delight to his friends.

Belton.—In a word he was half mad. How strange it is that in all his early youth he should have been so tractable, even tender-hearted, and then suddenly should have changed to such violence and wickedness! The first sentence of death that was put before him he shrunk from signing, saying he wished he knew not how to write. He found no such difficulty in after-days. The tremendous power he wielded, the complete immunity from punishment he enjoyed, seems to have turned his head. After all, his father's sneer at his birth was justified by his life. "What," he said to Agrippina, "can be born from us but a monster?"

Mallett.—One should always remember in considering Nero, that in history his crimes are as it were seen in perspective; and though really separated by considerable intervals, they there appeared crowded together and almost in one mass. Like pillars seen at a distance along a level road, they appear close to each other, though there really may be long spaces between them. Besides, they are so colossal in themselves that they become to us the main features of his life, and dwarf everything else. To those who stood abreast of them, living along with them, they did not produce this effect. There were salient points occurring now and then, but diminished in effect by the daily flatness of common occurrences, and obscured by means of smaller events. His murders were nine days wonders, and in the intervals he occupied the minds of men with games and largesses, *panem et circenses*, and banquets, and pomp, and ceremonies, and thus drew them away from the contemplation of his gross and occasional crimes by constant and enticing interests, otherwise it would have been impossible even for them to tolerate him. He looks to us as if his life were one mass of horrors—to them these horrors were occasional.

Belton.—Besides, we unconsciously judge his life by our own, and his actions by those which would be possible at the present day without taking into account the difference of habits, and principles, and ideas. His worst crime, depend upon it, had not the same aspect to them as to us.

Mallett.—He is a very interesting study, if one only had the time to give to him. But now let us consider him only on the side of extravagance. Think of his having expended in about 14 years, in presents only, the enormous sum of 19¼ millions sterling.

Belton.—Let me see—if the Queen of England had given away, for the 37 years of her reign, the entire sum appointed to her by the State, she would have expended only about two-thirds of this sum. Have you any other items of the extravagance of these Romans, or of their fortunes?

Mallett.—Yes, I have noted down a number of items showing how far behind them we are, for all we think we are extravagant in modern times. Who does not scold, for instance, at the money women lay out now upon their dresses!—but what shall we say of Lollia Paulina, the rival of Agrippina, whose dresses alone were valued at £332,916?

Belton.—Impossible! That must have included at least her jewels.

Mallett.—No—not at all. Ah! you don't believe it? Listen, then, to what Pliny says—"I have seen Lollia (happy Pliny!—he saw her) on an occasion of no special solemnity, but at a plain citizen's bridal supper, all covered with pearls and emeralds, her hair and head-dress, ears, neck, and fingers, worth as much as 40 millions sesterses"—(that is, £312,500 worth of jewels on her person at a plain citizen's supper). "Such was the style in which she came to witness the act of marriage. Nor were these love-tokens of a princely prodigal. They were the treasures of her grandsire, amassed from the spoil of provinces. Such was the end of all this rapine. Lollius suffered disgrace, and perished by his own hand, that his granddaughter might blaze by lamplight in the splendour of forty millions."

Belton.—Well, her own end was even worse. Poor Lollia! She made a narrow miss of being empress; but Agrippina was too wily, and won the game. All her beauty, all her splendour of dress, and her luxury, and her wit, availed her little against her cruel rival. She perished miserably at last by violence, and in exile. I know no more revolting story than that which is related by Dion of Agrippina, who, after she had put Lollia to death, commanded the centurion to bring her the head of her rival; and she, to make sure that the ghastly face was really that of the beautiful woman whose life she had ruined, pushed up her dead lips to verify her by her death.

Mallett.—Ghastly! By the way, there is one book that I should like of all others to read—the memoirs which Agrippina is said to have written of her own life. What revelations it would make! what an insight it would give us into the interior life of Rome?

Belton.—Did she ever write such a book?

Mallett.—So it is said; but unfortunately it is lost, and so are these last books of Tacitus, which would have given us the end of Nero. It would have made a companion to his 'Tiberius.'

Belton.—What a picture he would have made of that! Not that I think his picture of Tiberius, powerful as it is, has any justification in fact. Tacitus studiously maligned Tiberius, and there would seem to be no warrant for this savage portrait. Tacitus was a partisan, and full of prejudice, and all his statements must be taken with considerable abatement. His account of the death of Nero is certainly a great loss. Still, Suetonius has given us an account so picturesque, so evidently true in all its details of these last terrible days of Nero, that for myself I doubt if Tacitus would have made it more real to me. He would have written it better; but the detail as told by Suetonius could not be improved.

Mallett—Nero seems truly to have loved Poppæa, and no wonder, if it were possible for him to love anybody. She must have been a great beauty, and have possessed besides a peculiar charm of attraction. Her manners, it is admitted, despite the licentiousness of her life, were modest and gentle, and her wit was celebrated. To her might be applied that amusing statement of our American friend, who said of some one—after praising her beauty, and grace, and wit: "My dear fellow, she has only one defect—she has no kind of principle." Her luxury was at least equal to that of Lollia; and when she travelled, she carried with her 500 she-asses, so that she might have her bath of milk every morning. Why not? She could afford it.

Belton—Do you know the so-called Clytie of the British Museum?

Mallett—Yes; and why is it supposed to represent Clytie?

Belton—Because there are the leaves of the sunflower around the bust; and the myth is that she was enamoured of Apollo, and was changed into the heliotrope, or sunflower.

Mallett—But why in this connection did you ask if I knew the bust?

Belton—Because I believe it is the portrait of Poppæa. It is plainly not an ideal bust, but a portrait; and even if it represents Clytie, it is a portrait of some real person in that character. It has none of the features, characteristics, or methods of treatment adopted by the ancients in their ideal heads, and it has a peculiar individuality of feature and expression. The workmanship is not Greek, but Roman, and belongs to the period of Nero or thereabouts. It strongly resembles in general character the portraits of Poppæa on the coins, and particularly a gem representing her, in the possession of the Earl of Exeter. In all of them the eyes are deep set, the orbit large, the chin full but slightly retreating, and the whole contour of the face similar. The forehead of the bust is low, as hers was; the hair is worn in the Roman fashion of her time, and richly curls and waves as did her amber locks. The air of the head, modestly inclined and full of sentiment answers to the character and manner attributed to her by the ancient writers who say that she affected at least a retiring and modest demeanour. The leaves of the sunflower only indicate an apotheosis of the person represented, and this would properly belong to Poppæa; for Nero, distracted by her death, which he had brought about himself in a moment of violent passion, ordered that she should be enrolled among the gods, and himself wrote her funeral eulogy, and presided at her apotheosis. If the leaves be those of the sunflower as we call the heliotrope—which is not certain—there is also in this a peculiar appropriateness to Poppæa; for Nero called himself the son of Apollo from whom he received his golden locks: and as Poppæa loved him, died by his hands, and had herself the same golden amber hair, they might as fitly surround her bust as Clytie's. These among others are my reasons for supposing this bust to be the portrait of Poppæa.

Mallett.—They certainly have a great deal of weight. Has this ever been suggested?

Belton.—Not that I am aware of. But it is getting late, and you are not at the end of your notes, I see; pray let me have the rest.

Mallet.—I have only a few items more, and they chiefly refer to houses and real estates, which will indicate what were the probable fortunes of some of the Romans of position. Marcus Gabius Apicius, one of the three notorious gluttons, all of whom bore the same surname, after squandering a fortune on the pleasures of the table, left behind him in real estate over £807,000, so that had he lived he might have gone on eating for a considerable time longer, Marcus Licinius Crassus, who fought with Sulla against Marius in the Civil War, and who was so avid of money that nothing would satisfy his greed, was also as liberal in the dispensing of it. When he was Consul with Pompey, for instance, he gave a public banquet to the people at which 10,000 tables were spread. He had immense numbers of slaves to whom he gave a good education and trained them to various arts, exploited to his own benefit their labours, in working his silver-mines, cultivating his farms, and practising numerous trades. His wealth must have been, according to all accounts, immense; but his real estate on his death was only valued at about £1,614,583, showing that the greater portion of his fortune was not in land.

Belton.—Poor Crassus! After all his victories and all his fortunes he met with a sad end. Defeat, if I remember right, overtook him somewhere in Mesopotamia—that soothing and religious word—in an encounter with the Parthians; and Orodes, the Parthian king, after cutting off his head, poured molten gold into his mouth, saying, "Sate thyself now with the metal of which in thy life thou wast so greedy." This was mere wantonness of waste. I think I do not admire Orodes.

Mallett.—Then there was Pallas, the curled darling and lover of Agrippina, who was enormously rich, and to whom Juvenal alludes as a type of wealthy men in the line, "Ego possideo plus Pallanto et Licinio." He left a handsome estate in land—I speak only of land now—of some £2,921,875. Then there was Seneca the philosopher and moralist, who always preached the virtues of poverty and self-denial, and professed the virtues of Stoicism, who left about the same amount given to him in great part. I suppose, by Nero; and Lentulus, whose real estate amounted to about £3,229,166; and Isodoros, who disposed by will of 416 slaves, 3,660 yoke of oxen, and 257,000 other cattle. These were all fairly well off, one might say; but apparently Marcus Scaurus was superior to them all in wealth. His luxury and extravagance were amazing. One may judge of his wealth by a single fact. He at one time erected a temporary theatre for the people, which was only in use for a month. This theatre was of three storeys, supported on 360 columns. The first and principal storey was of marble; the second of glass, an unheard-of luxury in those days; and the third of gilded wood. The lowest columns were 38 feet in height, and between them were placed no less than 3,000 brass statues. Please to think of this for a moment: Here was a private man who could place 3,000 brass statues of his own in a temporary theatre, and from the height of the columns these statues must have been colossal or at least heroic in size, or they would have produced no effect. But to go on with the theatre. The area afforded accommodation for 80,000 spectators—nearly as many as the Colosseum; and the interior fittings, consisting of attalic vestments enwoven with gold tissues, and the embroideries, pictures, and stage properties, were of the most gorgeous character. When the theatre was abandoned, as it was in a month, such portions of the fittings and paraphernalia and ornament, &c., as were not required by him for his daily enjoyment in Rome, were carried to his villa in Tusculum. Shortly afterwards his servants burnt this villa out of revenge for some injury, and his loss by this fire was estimated at no less than 300 millions of sesterces, or about £2,656,250. You may imagine, therefore, what his total fortune amounted to.

Belton.—All I have to say is, that if they possessed such fortunes as these, I only wonder they did not pay a little more for pictures and statues. I begin to think that £20,000 for a statue has a character of meanness about it. I wonder they were not ashamed to offer such ridiculously small prices. But one question more: What has become of all this gold.

Mallett.—What becomes of pins? Where do the millions upon millions go that are manufactured every year? Where the gold went, in all probability. Still, I cannot but think that great quantities of gold still remain deposited in secret hiding places under ground—some of which chance may yet discover to us. It seems impossible that it can utterly have disappeared.

Belton.—And the pearls, emeralds, diamonds, and all the precious stones: where are they? Where are Lollia's forty millions? Where is Julius Cæsar's pearl?

Mallett.—Echo is the only authority on this question—and cries Where?

Belton.—Where are all these splendid statues of antiquity to whose care men were pledged with their lives? They have perished or disappeared as a stone in the sea, and no one knows when, how, or where. Is it not possible that many of them still remain—buried out of sight—hidden in the earth.

Mallett.—I have little doubt of it, but the difficulty is to know where.

Belton.—Let us go and find them.

—*From "In a studio in Blackwoods.*

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	3,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852............£ 76,925
Do. 1862............£800,690
Do. 1872............£816,369

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	25 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

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BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.

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THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
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The quickest and most certain cure for
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RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS
In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul. and they are
EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

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Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern...........6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6 6	8 2 6
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at	6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10 ,,	at	6 6	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at	7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons	..			2 4 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at	7 0	4 18 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..			1 5 0
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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

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